P. VERGILII MARONIS

AENEIS

LIBROS I ET IV

AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT

HANS H. ØRBERG

ALIQVOT VERSIBVS OMISSIS





Hispania
Roma
Alba
Lavinium
Latium
Italia
Oenotri
Tyrrhenum
mare
Aeolia
Eryx
Sicilia
Karthago
Hadrumetum
Syrtis
Barce
Atlas mons
Mauretania
Numidae
Massyli
Gaetuli
Aethiopia
Africa / Libya

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DOMVS LATINA

MMVIII

NOTAE

=	idem atque	*fut*	futūrum
:	id est	*gen*	genetīvus
↔	contrārium	*ger*	gerundium/gerundīvum
<	factum/ortum ex	*Gr*	Graecē
/	sīve	*imperf*	imperfectum
+	cum, atque, additur	*ind*	indicātīvus
—	syllaba longa	*īnf*	īnfīnītīvus
∪	syllaba brevis	*m*	masculīnum
ǀ	syllabae dīvidendae	*n*	neutrum
⌒	vōcālēs coniungendae	*nōm*	nōminātīvus
[...]	dēlendum	*pāg.*	pāgina
⟨...⟩	addendum	*part*	participium
a.C.	ante Chrīstum (nātum)	p.C.	post Chrīstum (nātum)
abl	ablātīvus	*pass*	passīvum
acc	accūsātīvus	*perf*	perfectum
āct	āctīvum	*pers*	persōna
adi	adiectīvum	*pl*	plūrālis
adv	adverbium	*praes*	praesēns
cap.	capitulum	*prp*	praepositiō
coni	coniūnctīvus	*sg*	singulāris
dat	datīvus	*sup*	superlātīvus
dēcl	dēclīnātiō	*sup* I/II	supīnum I/II
dēp	dēpōnēns	*v.*	versus
f	fēminīnum	*voc*	vocātīvus

VERGILII AENEIS I & IV
edidit Hans H. Ørberg

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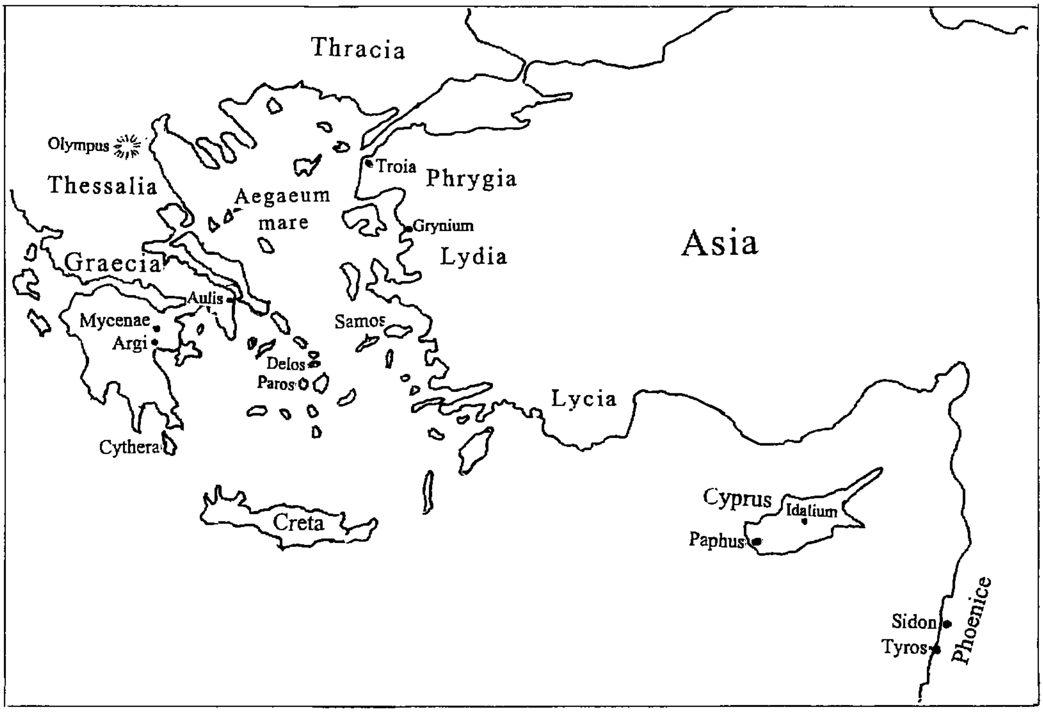
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In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula
quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est
LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLVSTRATA
I. FAMILIA ROMANA, II. ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI–XL

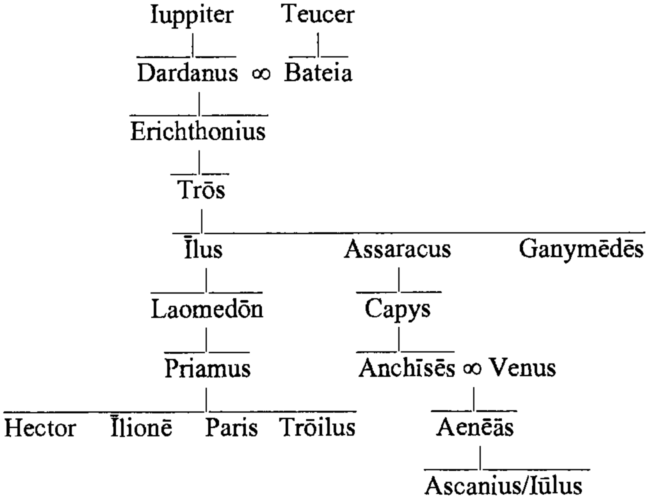


GENVS TROIANORVM

Rēgēs Phrygiae:
1. Teucer -crī
2. Dardanus -ī
3. Erichthonius -ī
4. Trōs Trōis

Rēgēs Trōiae
1. Īlus -ī
2. Laomedōn -ontis
3. Priamus -ī

Sīc appellantur Trōiānī:
Trōes -um < Trōs
Teucrī -ōrum < Teucer
Dardanidae -ārum < Dardanus
Adiectīva:
Trōius -a -um < Trōs
Dardanius -a -um < Dardanus
Īliacus -a -um < Īlium



DE VITA VERGILII

Suētōnius (excerpta):

P. Vergilius Marō in pāgō quī Andēs dīcitur haud procul ā Mantuā nāscitur Pompēiō et Crassō cōnsulibus īdibus Octōbribus.

Vergilius Cremōnae studiīs ērudītur.

Vergilius, sūmptā togā ⟨virīlī⟩, Mediolānum trānsgreditur, et post breve tempus Rōmam pergit.

C. Suētōnius *Tranquillus*, quī aetāte Trāiānī et Hadriānī vīxit, scrīpsit librōs *Dē virīs illūstribus* et *Dē vītā Caesarum* (imperātōrum)
ex-cerpere -psisse -ptum < ex + carpere; excerptum -ī *n* = pars excerpta
Marō -ōnis *m*
pāgus -ī *m* = vīcus rūsticus
Andēs -ium *f pl*

[annō 70 a.C.]
Mantua -ae *f*, Cremōna -ae *f*, Mediolānum -ī *n*, oppida trāns Padum sita; *adi:* Mantuānus -a -um; Cremōnēnsis -e, *m pl* cīvēs

studiīs *litterārum*
ē-rudīre (< ē + rudis) = ēducāre, docēre

annō aetātis suae XVII puerī Rōmānī *togam virīlem* sīve *pūram* (sine purpurā) sūmunt; virīlis -e < vir
trāns-gredī -gressum = trāns-īre



Servius:

Vergiliī haec vīta est:

Patre Vergiliō, mātre Magiā fuit; cīvis Mantuānus, quae cīvitās est Venetiae. Dīversīs in locīs operam litterīs dedit, nam et Cremōnae et Mediolānī et Neāpolī studuit. ...

Servius -ī *m*, grammaticus Latīnus saeculī IV p.C.; librōs scrīpsit dē Vergiliī operibus

fuit : nātus est

Venetia -ae *f*, regiō trāns ōstium Padī
cīvitās -ātis *f* (< cīvis) = oppidum
dīversus -a -um = varius (↔ idem)

operam dare + *dat* = dīligenter labōrāre, studēre
Neāpolis -is (*acc* -im, *abl* -ī), cīvitās Campāniae maritima
studuit : *litterīs* studuit

Ortīs bellīs cīvīlibus inter Antōnium et Augustum, Augustus victor Cremōnēnsium agrōs, quia prō Antōniō sēnserant, dedit mīlitibus suīs; quī cum nōn sufficerent, hīs addidit agrōs Mantuānōs. ... Āmissīs ergō agrīs, Rōmam vēnit, et ūsus patrōciniō Pōlliōnis et Maecēnātis, sōlus agrum quem

cīvīlis -e < cīvis; bellum cīvīle = bellum inter cīvēs

prō Antōniō sēnserant : Antōniō fāverant

suf-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = satis esse

Vergilius Rōmam vēnit
patrōcinium -ī *n* < *patrōnus* -ī *m* = vir nōbilis dīves quī alterī adest
Pōlliō -ōnis, Maecēnās -ātis *m*, Rōmānī nōbilēs, patrōnī poētārum

āmīserat recipere meruit. Tunc eī prōposuit Pōlliō ut carmen *Būcolicum* scrīberet, quod eum cōnstat trienniō scrīpsisse et ēmendāsse. Item prōposuit Maecēnās *Geōrgica*, quae scrīpsit ēmendāvitque septem annīs. Posteā ab Augustō *Aenēidem* prōpositam scrīpsit annīs ūndecim, sed nec ēmendāvit nec ēdidit: unde eam moriēns praecēpit incendī! Augustus vērō, nē tantum opus perīret, Tuccam et Varium hāc lēge iussit ēmendāre ut superflua dēmerent, nihil adderent tamen.

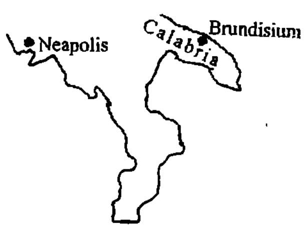
prō-pōnere = cōnsilium dare, suādēre

(carmen) būcolicum = dē pāstōribus
cōnstat + *acc* + *īnf* = certum/nōtum est
triennium -ī *n* = trēs annī
ē-mendāre (< ē + mendum) = corrigere; -āsse = -ā*vi*sse
Vergiliī opera poētica: (1) *Būcolica* sīve *Eclogae*, X carmina dē vītā et amōribus pāstōrum; (2) *Geōrgica*, IV librī dē rēbus rūsticīs; (3) *Aenēis* -idis *f*, XII librī dē Aenēā profugō
ecloga -ae *f* = carmen ēlēctum
geōrgicus -a -um = dē agrīs colendīs
(librum) ē-dere -didisse -ditum : multīs legendum dare | unde : quārē
prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = iubēre, imperāre; moriēns praecēpit ut incenderētur!
Tucca -ae *m*, Varius -ī *m*, poētae Rōmānī, Vergiliī amīcī
hāc lēge = hāc condiciōne (ut...)
super-fluus -a -um; *n* quod superest nimium (nōn necessārium)

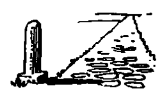
Suētōnius:

Vergilius Brundisiī moritur Sentiō Sāturnīnō et Lucrētiō Cinnā cōnsulibus. Ossa eius Neāpolim trānslāta in secundō ab urbe mīliāriō sepeliuntur titulō eiusmodī suprāscrīptō quem moriēns ipse dictāverat:

Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc
Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.



[annō 19 a.C.]



mīliārium

mīliārium -ī *n*: mīliāria: lapidēs ad viās positī M passibus interiectīs
eius-modī = eius generis, tālis
suprā-scrībere
Calabrī -ōrum *m pl* < Calabria -ae *f*, regiō ubi situm est Brundisium
~ēre = ~ērunt (*perf ind āct 3 pers pl*)
Parthenopē -ēs *f* = Neāpolis
pāscua -ōrum *n pl* (< pāscere) = campī ubi pecus pāscitur
pāscua: *Būcolica*, rūra: *Geōrgica*, ducēs: *Aenēidem*

AENEIDIS

LIBER I

Arma virumque canō, Trōiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs
Italiam fātō profugus Lāvīniaque vēnit
lītora – multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō
vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,
multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem
īnferretque deōs Latiō; genus unde Latīnum
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.
Mūsa! mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō
quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs
īnsignem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs
impulerit? Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?
Urbs antīqua fuit – Tyriī tenuēre colōnī –
Karthāgō, Italiam contrā Tiberīnaque longē
ōstia, dīves opum studiīsque asperrima bellī;
quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam
posthabitā coluisse Samō;[1] hīc illius arma,
hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
sī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
'Prōgeniem' sed enim 'Trōiānō ā sanguine dūcī'

arma : bella | virum: Aenēam
quī prīmus ab ōrīs Trōiae *in* Italiam Lāvīniaque lītora vēnit; Lāvīnius -a -um < Lāvīnium, oppidum Latiī
It-a-li|am | Lā|vīn-ia-que
fātō *abl* : ob fātum, fātō āctus

et *in* terrīs et *in* altō (marī)
iactātus *est* | passus *est* (*v.* 5)

superī *m pl* = diī; superum = *-ōrum*
-um *gen pl dēcl II* = -ōrum
ob memorem īram saevae Iūnōnis: ob īram saevae Iūnōnis cum memor esset (iūdiciī Paridis)
dum conderet... = quoad urbem (*Lāvīnium*) condere potuit et deōs (*Penātēs Trōiae*) in Latium īn-ferre
unde *ortum est* genus Latīnum (= gēns Latīna, Latīnī)
Albānus -a -um < Alba, urbs Latiī; Albānī patrēs (rēgēs), ā quibus ortus est Rōmulus, quī Rōmam condidit
laedere = iniūriā afficere; quō nūmine laesō : quā iniūriā nūminis affecta
aliquid dolēre = ob aliquid dolēre
rēgīna de*ō*rum (: Iūnō) ... impulerit
cāsūs volvere : malās rēs perferre
īnsignis -e (+*abl*) = ēgregius (ob)
pietās -ātis *f* < pius; īnsignem pietāte virum : virum piissimum (Aenēam)

im-pellere -pulisse -pulsum = cōgere
tantae-ne īrae animīs caelestibus (: deōrum) *fuērunt?*

Tyrius -a -um < Tyros -ī *f*, urbs Phoenīcēs | *eam* tenuē*runt* (: habuērunt)
It-a-li|am: *prīma syllaba longa; item v.* 2,38,68,380,533,553,554
contrā Italiam Tiberīn*um*que ōsti*um* longē (: procul) *sita*
dīves opum : magnās opēs habēns
asper -era -erum = ferus, sevērus; asper bellī studiīs : bellicōsus
quam ūnam Iūnō magis terrīs omnibus coluisse fertur (= nārrātur)
colere -uisse cultum = dīligere, cūrāre
post-habēre = minōris aestimāre
Samos -ī *f*: ibi erat templum Iūnōnis
iam tum dea hoc rēgnum gentibus esse tenditque fovetque
-que... -que = et... et...
sī quā = sī ūllō modō
tendere +*acc* +*īnf* = operam dare ut
fovēre +*acc* +*īnf* = studēre

prōgeniēs -ēī *f* = quod gignitur/oritur
sed enim (= at) audīverat | dūcī : orīrī

audierat, 'Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;
hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum
ventūrum excidiō Libyae! – sīc volvere Parcās.'
Id metuēns veterisque memor Sāturnia bellī
prīma quod ad Trōiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs
– necdum etiam causae īrārum saevīque dolōrēs
exciderant animō; manet altā mente repostum
iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria fōrmae,
et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs –
hīs accēnsa super, iactātōs aequore tōtō
Trōas – reliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillis –
arcēbat longē Latiō; multōsque per annōs
errābant, āctī fātīs, maria omnia circum.
Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem!
  Vix ē cōnspectū Siculae tellūris in altum
vēla dabant laetī et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,
cum Iūnō, aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus,
haec sēcum: "Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam
nec posse Italiā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?!
Quippe vetor fātīs! Pallāsne exūrere classem
Argīvum atque ipsōs potuit submergere pontō

Tyri*am* arc*em* : Karthāginem
vertere (= *ē-vertere*) = dēstruere

hinc populum (*Rōmānum*) lātē rēgem (: rēgnantem) ... ventūrum *esse*
excidium -ī *n* < *ex-(s)cindere* = dēlēre; excidiō (*dat*) Libyae = ad exscindendam Libyam/Karthāginem
Parcae -ārum *f pl*, trēs deae quae fāta hominum *volvunt* (: explicant)
Sāturnia -ae *f* = Iūnō (Sāturnī fīlia)
memor veteris bellī quod ad Trōiam prīma gesserat prō cārīs Argīs
Argī -ōrum *m pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī; *adi* Argīvus -a -um, *m pl* cīvēs (quibus Iūnō favēbat)
nec-dum (etiam) = nec adhūc

ex-cidere -disse < ex + cadere
animō *abl*: ex animō, ē memoriā
: *altē in* mente repos*itum* (/positum)
spernere sprēvisse sprētum = contemnere; sprētae fōrmae : quod fōrma eius (pulchra) sprēta erat
invīsus -a -um ↔ cārus; genus *Trōiānum* invīsum (quod Iūnō ōderat)
Ganymēdēs -is *m*, fīlius rēgis Trōiānī ā Iove raptus et minister eius factus
super hīs accēnsa (: dē hīs īrāta)
Trōs -ōis *m* = Trōiānus; -as *acc pl Gr*
reliquiae -ārum *f pl* < reliquus; r. Dana*ōrum* : quod Danaī relīquērunt
rel-i-qui|ās | im-mītis -e = ferōx

longē (: procul) *ā* Latiō

fāt*īs* : fāt*ō*
circum omnia maria

tantae mōlis *gen* : tantī labōris molestī, tam molestum ac difficile
tellūs -ūris *f* = terra; Sicula tellūs = Sicilia; in Siciliā rēx Acestēs Trōiānōs profugōs benignē recēperat
vēla dabant = nāvigābant (Trōiānī)
sāl = aqua maris | aere : prōrā aereā
ruere = iactāre


spūma -ae *f*

vulnus : dolor ob iniūriam
haec sēcum *ait:* "mē-ne (: putās-ne mē) victam *ab* inceptō dēsistere? = ego-ne victa... dēsistam?
inceptum -ī *n* = quod coeptum est
It-a-li|ā āvertere = ab Italiā prohibēre

quippe = scīlicet, etenim (fāta mē vetant!) | ex-ūrere = igne perdere
Pallās -adis *f* = Minerva (quae classem Āiācis exussit)
Argīvī : Graecī; Argīv*um* = -ōrum
ipsōs *nautās*

ūnĭus ob noxam et furiās Āiācis Oīleī?
Ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem
disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs;
illum exspīrantem trānsfīxō pectore flammās
turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfīxit acūtō!
Ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna, Iovisque
et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs
bella gerō! Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat
praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnet honōrem?"
Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns
nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,
Aeoliam venit. Hīc vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō
luctantīs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
imperiō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.
Illī indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis
circum claustra fremunt. Celsā sedet Aeolus arce
scēptra tenēns, mollitque animōs et temperat īrās.

....

Ad quem tum Iūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:
"Aeole! – namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum rēx

noxa -ae *f* = maleficium pūniendum
ob ūnīus Āiācis (Oīleī *fīliī*) noxam et furiās | furiae -ārum *f pl* = īnsānia
iaculārī = iacere; ipsa Iovis rapidum ignem ... iaculāta *est* (pectus Āiācis fulmine percussit quia in aede Minervae Cassandrae vim attulerat)
ratēs : nāvēs | ē-vertere = turbāre

illum flammās ex-spīrantem
trāns-fīgere -fīxisse -fīxum = percutere (per/trāns corpus)

turbō -inis *m* = ventus turbidus
īn-fīgere -fīxisse -fīxum = fīgere in

ast = at (tamen)
dīvī -ōrum *m pl* = diī; -um = -ōrum
in-cēdere = superbē prōcēdere

Iovis soror: utrīusque pater Sāturnus

et quisquam...? = num quis...?
nūmen Iūnōnis : deam Iūnōnem
adōrat : adōrābit
praetereā = posthāc
ārīs (*dat*) *meīs* impōnet honōrem (: sacrificium) : mihi sacrificābit
flammātus -a -um = incēnsus; flammātō corde (animō)
volūtāre = volvere; sēcum (animō suō) volvere/volūtāre = cōgitāre
fētus -a -um = gravidus, plēnus
furere = āmēns/saevus esse; furēns -entis = āmēns
in Aeoliam, patriam nimbōrum (ventōrum), ... venit | *in* vāstō antrō
-īs *acc pl dēcl III* = -ēs: luctantīs *acc pl* = luctantēs
sonōrus -a -um = sonāns

vinclum -ī *n* = vinculum
frēnāre = retinēre, pārentem facere

indignārī = indignum cēnsēre; indignantēs *sē inclūdī*
murmur -is *n* = vōx/sonus fremēns

claustra -ōrum *n pl* = locus clausus, carcer
in celsā arce sedet scēptrum tenēns

temperāre = mollīre, sēdāre (↔ incitāre)

hīs vōcibus : hīs verbīs

namque = certē
pater dīvōrum atque rēx hominum : Iuppiter

mulcēre = tranquillum facere
dare + *īnf* = permittere (↔ vetāre)
(flūctūs) tollere : excitāre
(mare/aequor) Tyrrhēnum = Tūscum
Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor = in marī Tyrrhēnō (Tūscō/Īnferō) nāvigat
It-a-li|am
Īlium (Trōiam) victōsque Penātēs (P. Trōiae victae) in Italiam portāns
in-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum = addere
ob-ruere = operīre (flūctibus)
puppis : nāvis; puppīs *acc pl* = *-ēs*
dī-versī -ae -a = in contrāriās partēs versī; age *eōs* dīversōs et dis-ice corpora pontō (= in pontum)!
bis sept*ēnae* (2×7) = quattuordecim
prae-stāns -antis *adi* = ēgregius
corpore : fōrmā, pulchritūdine
quārum (= ē quibus) *eam* quae fōrmā pulcherrima *est*, D., stabilī cōn*ū*biō (= coniugiō) *tibi* iungam *tuam*que propriam dicābō | Dē-i-o|pē-a
stabilis -e = fīrmē stāns, manēns
dicāre = trādere, dēdicāre
meritum -ī *n* = beneficium prō quō praemium merētur (↔ noxa)
ut prō tālibus meritīs omn*ēs* annōs (: tōtam vītam) tēcum ex-igat
(tempus/vītam) ex-igere = vīvere
prōlēs -is *f* = fīlius/fīlia, prōgeniēs
haec contrā *dīxit* (: respondit): "..."
tuus ... labor (: tuum negōtium) *est* explōrāre, quid optēs
ex-plōrāre = quaerere, excōgitāre
capessere = capere; iussa c. = pārēre
mihi fās (: officium) est = ego dēbeō

quod-cumque = quidquid
: tū mihi *dās* quodcumque hoc rēgnī *est* (hoc rēgnum *quantum-cumque* est : etsī parvum est), tū *mihi* scēptrum *dās* Iovemque *mihi* conciliās
conciliāre = benignum facere
epulae -ārum *f pl* = cēna magnifica
tū *mihi* dās (: permittis) *in* epulīs dīv*ō*rum accumbere
mē potentem facis

haec ubi dicta *sunt*
cuspis -idis *f* = hasta

im-pulit = pulsāvit

quā porta data (: aperta) *est*
per-flāre = flandō perturbāre
in-cumbere -cubuisse + *dat* = sē prōicere in; incubuēr*unt*
tōtumque *mare* ā sēdibus īmīs (: ā fundīs, funditus)... ruunt (: turbant)
ūnā *adv* = simul | crēber procellīs = crēbrās procellās faciēns (Āfricus)

et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō –
gēns inimīca mihī Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor,
Īlium in Italiam portāns victōsque Penātīs.
Incute vim ventīs submersāsque obrue puppīs,
aut age dīversōs et disice corpora pontō!
Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore Nymphae,
quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima, Dēiopēa,
cōnŭbiō iungam stabilī propriamque dicābō,
omnīs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs
exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem."
Aeolus haec contrā: "Tuus, ō rēgīna, quid optēs
explōrāre labor – mihi iussa capessere fās est.
Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovemque
conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum,
nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem."
Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspide montem
impulit in latus – ac ventī, velut agmine factō,
quā data porta ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.
Incubuēre marī tōtumque ā sēdibus īmīs
ūnā Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellīs

Āfricus et vāstōs volvunt ad lītora flūctūs;
īnsequitur clāmorque virum strīdorque rudentum.
Ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque
Teucrōrum ex oculīs, pontō nox incubat ātra.
Intonuēre polī, et crēbrīs micat ignibus aethēr,
praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem!
Extemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra,
ingemit et duplicīs tendēns ad sīdera palmās
tālia vōce refert: "Ō terque quaterque beātī
quīs ante ōra patrum Trōiae sub moenibus altīs
contigit oppetere! Ō Danaum fortissime gentis
Tȳdīdē! Mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs
nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā?
saevus ubi Aeacidae tēlō iacet Hector, ubi ingēns
Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simoīs correpta sub undīs
scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit!"
Tālia iactantī strīdēns Aquilōne procella
vēlum adversa ferit, flūctūsque ad sīdera tollit!
Franguntur rēmī, tum prōra āvertit et undīs
dat latus. Īnsequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae
mōns,

strīdor -ōris *m* < *strīdēre* = acūtē sonāre
rudēns -entis *m* = fūnis; *gen pl* -um

ēripiunt (ex oculīs) : occultant
diem : lūcem (diēī)

in-cubāre +*dat* = cubāre super, operīre
in-tonāre -uisse = tonāre
polus -ī *m* = summus et īnfimus locus in orbe caelī, caelum
ignibus : fulguribus
intentāre +*dat* = minārī

Aenēās -ae (*acc Gr* -ān) *m* = dux Trōiānōrum profugōrum
solvere = dēbilem facere
in-gemere -uisse = gemere
duplex -icis *adi* = bis factus; duplicēs palmās = duās palmās
palma -ae *f* = manus aperta
vōce re-ferre = loquī, dīcere
ter-que quater-que : etiam atque etiam, māximē
quīs *dat pl* = quibus; ...vōs quibus contigit oppetere ante ōra patrum
con-tingere -tigisse +*dat* = ēvenīre
op-petere (mortem) = morī
Tȳdīdēs -ae *m* (*voc* -ē): Diomēdēs, fīlius Tȳdeī | Danaōrum gentis
mē-ne nōn potuisse? : nōnne potuī?
in Īliacīs campīs
oc-cumbere = occidere, cadere
animam ef-fundere (ex-spīrāre) tuā dextrā *occīsus*
Aeacidēs -ae *m*, Achillēs (Aeacī nepōs); ubi iacet saevus Hector tēlō Aeacidae *occīsus*, ubi *iacet*...
Sarpēdōn -onis *m*, rēx Lyciae
Simoīs -entis *m*, fluvius ad Trōiam; ubi S. tot scūta virōrum correpta... sub undīs volvit


galea -ae *f*

Aenēae tālia *verba* iactantī
(ab) Aquilōne : ā septentriōnibus
strīdēre -disse = acūtē sonāre
procella adversa vēlum ferit
ferīre = percutere

prōra āvertit (= āvertitur) et undīs dat latus (: latus ad undās vertit)
cumulus -ī *m* = alta cōpia; cumulō *abl* : altē surgēns
praeruptus -a -um = arduus

mōns aquae : flūctus altissimus

hī summō in flūctū pendent, hīs unda dehīscēns
terram inter flūctūs aperit, furit aestus harēnīs.
Trīs Notus abreptās in saxa latentia torquet
(saxa vocant Italī mediīs quae in flūctibus 'Ārās',
dorsum immāne marī summō), trīs Eurus ab altō
in brevia et syrtīs urget – miserābile vīsū! –
inlīditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae,
ūnam, quae Lyciōs fīdumque vehēbat Orontēn,
ipsīus ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus
in puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque magister
volvitur in caput; ast illam ter flūctus ibīdem
torquet agēns circum et rapidus vorat aequore
vertex!
Appārent rārī nantēs in gurgite vāstō,
arma virum tabulaeque et Trōia gāza per undās.
Iam validam Īlioneī nāvem, iam fortis Achātae,
et quā vectus Abās et quā grandaevus Alētēs,
vīcit hiems; laxīs laterum compāgibus omnēs
accipiunt inimīcum imbrem rīmīsque fatīscunt.
Intereā magnō miscērī murmure pontum
ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et īmīs

hī.. hīs : aliī... aliīs
de-hīscere = aperīrī, patēre
terram aperit : fundum ostendit
aestus -ūs *m* = aqua turbida, turbō
harēna -ae *f* = terra mollis alba quā operītur lītus et fundus; *in* harēnīs
trīs = trēs (*acc pl*) *nāvēs*; (+ *v.*110)
torquēre -sisse -tum = circum vertere
Italī -ōrum *m pl*, Italiae incolae
ea saxa quae *sunt* in mediīs flūctibus Italī 'Ārās' vocant
immānis -e = ingēns et horrendus
in summō marī
brevis -e : humilis; *n pl* brevia = vada
syrtis -is *f* = vadum perīculōsum
urgēre = premere, appellere
miserābilis -e < miserārī; vīsū *sup II*
in-līdere + *dat* = vī prōicere in
agger -eris *m* = vāllum terrae/harēnae
Lyciī -ōrum *m pl* < Lycia
Orontēs -is *m* (*acc Gr* -ēn = -em), dux Lyciōrum
vertex -icis *m* = (1) culmen, summum; ā vertice pontus : flūctus ā summō dēscendēns
ex-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum = vī ēicere
prōnus -a -um = prōiectus in faciem
magister (nāvis) = gubernātor
volvitur in caput = praecipitātur
illam *nāvem*
agēns circum (*adv*) = circum-agēns
aequore : flūctibus
vertex -icis *m* = (2) gurges, vorāgō
arma vir*ōr*um | tabulae : ligna, trabēs
Trōius -a -um = Trōiānus; Trō-i-a
gāza -ae *f* = thēsaurus, dīvitiae
Īlioneus -ī, Achātēs -ae, Abās -ae, Alētēs -ae *m*, Trōiānī, sociī Aenēae
et *eam* quā vectus *est* Abās
grand-aevus -a -um = senex
hiems -mis *f*: tempestās hīberna
laxus -a -um = solūtus (↔ firmus)
compāgēs -um *f pl* = trabēs nexae
omnēs *nāvēs* | imbrem : aquam
rīma -ae *f* : ōs angustum inter trabēs (per rīmās aqua in nāvēs penetrat)
fatīscere = apertum esse, dehīscere
miscēre = turbāre
murmur -is *n* : strepitus
ē-missam *esse* (ē carcere)

stāgna refūsa vadīs, graviter commōtus; et altō
prōspiciēns summā placidum caput extulit undā.
Disiectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,
flūctibus oppressōs Trōas caelīque ruīnā.
Nec latuēre dolī frātrem Iūnōnis et īrae.
Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia
fātur:
"Tantane vōs generis tenuit fīdūcia vestrī?
Iam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, ventī,
miscēre et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs?
Quōs ego.........! Sed mōtōs praestat compōnere
flūctūs.
Post mihi nōn similī poenā commissa luētis.
Mātūrāte fugam rēgīque haec dīcite vestrō:
'nōn illī imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem
sed mihi sorte datum!' Tenet ille immānia saxa,
vestrās, Eure, domōs – illā sē iactet in aulā
Aeolus, et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet!"
Sīc ait, et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat
collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque redūcit.
Cȳmothoē simul et Trītōn adnīxus acūtō

stāgnum -ī *n* : aqua; stāgna *ex* īmīs vadīs re-fūsa *esse* | re-fundere
ex altō (marī) prōspiciēns placidum caput *ex* summā undā ex-tulit (< ef-ferre ex-tulisse ē-lātum)

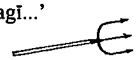
in tōtō aequore
op-primere -pressisse -pressum (< ob + premere) = superāre, submergere
Trō*as acc pl Gr* = Trō*ēs* (= Trōiānōs)
ruīna -ae *f* < ruere; caelī ruīna : turbō
latēre + *acc* = ignōrārī ab; nec dolī et īrae Iūnōnis frātrem latuē*runt* (frātrī ignōtae erant); Neptūnus: frāter Iūnōnis, utrīusque pater Sāturnus
de-hinc = deinde (dehinc, *1 syllaba*)

fīdūcia -ae *f* = animus cōnfīdēns
: adeō-ne cōnfīditis generī vestrō?
generis vestrī: ventōrum māter est Aurōra dea
iam*ne* audētis, ventī (*voc*), sine meō nūmine, caelum terramque miscēre et tantās mōlēs tollere?
mōlēs : flūctūs ('aquae montēs')

quōs ego.....! : ego vōs *pūniam!*
prae-stat = prius oportet, melius est
com-pōnere = sēdāre (↔ turbāre)

post *adv* = posteā
nōn similī poenā : māiōre poenā
commissum -ī *n* = maleficium
luere: maleficium luere poenā = prō maleficiō poenam dare (pūnīrī)
mātūrāre = properāre; fugam mātūrāre = celeriter fugere

pelagus -ī *n* = mare
'nōn illī sed mihi sorte datum *esse* imperium pelagī...'
sors sortis *f* = fātum

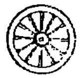


tridēns -entis *m*
in illā aulā (= rēgiā)
sē iactāre = glōriōsē dominārī

in carcere ventōrum clausō

dictō citius = citius quam dictum est, simul ac dīxit
plācāre = sēdāre
fugāre = in fugam dare, fugientem facere, pellere
Cȳmothoē -ēs *f*, Nympha maris
Trītōn -ōnis *m*, deus, Neptūnī fīlius
ad-nītī -nīxum = omnibus vīribus labōrāre; adnīxus = adnītēns

... *dē* acūtō scopulō nāv*ē*s dētrūdunt
dē-trūdere -sisse -sum = *dē-pellere*
Neptūnus ipse *eās* levat tridentī (*abl* = trident*e*)
rota -ae *f*



rotīs levibus : currū levī
per-lābī = percurrere

dētrūdunt nāvīs scopulō; levat ipse tridentī
et vāstās aperit syrtīs et temperat aequor
atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.

....

dēfessus -a -um = fatīgātus, fessus
Aeneadae -um *m pl*, Aenēae sociī
lītora quae proxima *sunt*
con-tendere = properāre
Libya -ae *f* = Āfrica
sēcessus -ūs *m* : sinus dēsertus/latēns (< *sē-cēdere* = ā cēterīs discēdere)
ob-iectus -ūs *m* < *ob-icere* -iō -iēcisse -iectum = contrā pōnere; obiectū laterum : obiectīs lateribus
omnis unda ab altō *veniēns* frangitur inque sinūs reductōs sēsē scindit (: scinditur, rumpitur)
reductus -a -um = remōtus, recēdēns
hinc atque hinc : ex utrāque parte
geminī (: duo) scopulī
minantur (in caelum) = ēminent
vertex (montis) = culmen
scaena : locus quī spectātur
coruscus -a -um = tremēns, micāns
scaena silvīs coruscīs dē-super (*imminet*) nemus-que ātrum umbrā horrentī (: horribilī) imminet
dē-super *adv* = dē superiōre parte
nemus -oris *n* = silva, lūcus
sub fronte ad-versā *erat* antrum *ex* scopulīs (*im*)pendentibus (*factum*)
(aqua) dulcis : sine sale
(saxum) vīvum : nūdum, pūrum
sedīle -is *n* = sēdēs; *ē* vīvō saxō
hīc nōn ūlla vincula nāv*ē*s fessās tenent
ancora -ae *f*



uncus -a -um = curvus
al-ligāre = vincīre
morsus -ūs *m* < mordēre
nōn ancora uncō morsū *nāvēs* alligat
VII nāvibus ex omnī numerō (XX) collēctīs, Aenēās hūc (: sub hanc īnsulam) sub-it
potīrī +*abl:* rē p. = reī potēns fierī
Trō*es* (*-es nōm pl Gr* = *-ēs*) *in lītus* ēgressī harēnā optātā potiuntur
tābēre = dēbilis esse, cōnficī; sale tā-bent*ēs* = sale cōnfectōs
artus -ūs *m* = membrum

Dēfessī Aeneadae, quae proxima lītora cursū
contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.
Est in sēcessū longō locus: īnsula portum
efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō
frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs.
Hinc atque hinc vāstae rūpēs geminīque minantur
in caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē
aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs
dēsuper, horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā;
fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum,
intus aquae dulcēs vīvōque sedīlia saxō,
Nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvīs
ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.
Hūc septem Aenēās collēctīs nāvibus omnī
ex numerō subit; ac magnō tellūris amōre
ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā
et sale tābentīs artūs in lītore pōnunt.

Ac prīmum silicī scintillam excūdit Achātēs
suscēpitque ignem foliīs atque ārida circum
nūtrīmenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma
expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās
et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.
Aenēās scopulum intereā cōnscendit, et omnem
prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem
iactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmīs
aut Capyn aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caīcī.
Nāvem in cōnspectū nūllam, trīs lītore cervōs
prōspicit errantīs; hōs tōta armenta sequuntur
ā tergō et longum per vallīs pāscitur agmen.
Constitit hīc arcumque manū celerīsque sagittās
corripuit, fīdus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,
ductōrēsque ipsōs prīmum capita alta ferentīs
cornibus arboreīs sternit, tum vulgus et omnem
miscet agēns tēlīs nemora inter frondea turbam;
nec prius absistit quam septem ingentia victor
corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus
aequet.

silex -icis *m* = lapis dūrissimus
scintilla -ae *f* = ignis minimus volāns
ex-cūdere -disse = pulsandō ēmittere (silicī : ē silice)
āridus -a -um = siccus; ārida nūtrīmenta *ignī* circum-dedit
nūtrīmentum -ī *n* (< *nūtrīre* = alere) = id quod nūtrit/alit
fōmes -itis *m* = māteria accendenda
Cerēs -eris *f*: frūmentum; arma Cereālia : īnstrūmenta quibus pānis fit
cor-rumpere = prāvum facere
ex-pedīre = parātum facere
fessī rērum : fessī ob rēs adversās
frūgēs receptās : frūmentum (sēmen) ē nāvibus receptum (: servātum)
(sēmen) frangere : *molere* (IV.517)

silex


prōspectus -ūs *m* < prō-spicere; prōspectum petit = prōspicit; *in* pelagō
Antheus -ī (*acc Gr* -a = -um), Trōiānus; sī quem Anthea : sī forte A.
Phrygius -a -um < Phrygia, regiō in quā sita est Trōia; Trōiānus
bi-rēmis -is *f* = nāvis cui bīnī sunt rēmī; birēm*īs acc pl* = -*ēs*
Capys -yis (*acc Gr* -yn), Caīcus -ī *m*, Trōiānī, Aenēae sociī
trīs (trēs) cervōs *in* lītore errant*ēs* prōspicit
armentum -ī *n* = grex

agmen -inis *n* = ōrdō; longum agmen (cervōrum) per vall*ēs* pāscitur (: herbam carpit)
cōn-sistere -stitisse

cornua cervī


ductor -ōris *m* = quī dūcit, dux; ductōrēs *gregis*... capita alta ferent*ēs*
arboreus -a -um = rāmīs ōrnātus (ut arbor); *cum* cornibus arboreīs
vulgus -ī *n* (*acc* -us) = populus, multitūdō hominum/bēstiārum, grex
tum vulgus et omnem turbam miscet tēlīs agēns inter nemora frondea
frondeus -a -um = fronde ōrnātus

ab-sistere -stitisse = dēsistere
nec absistit prius-quam... fund*at*... aequ*et* (*coni praes*)
humī fundere = sternere
cum nāvibus : cum numerō nāvium (quae servātae sunt: VII)
aequāre = aequum facere

et *praedam* partītur in omn*ēs* soci*ōs* (: omnibus sociīs)
deinde vīna (quae bonus hērōs Acestēs cadīs onerā*ve*rat *in* lītore Trīnacriō dederatque abeuntibus) dīvidit
cadus -ī *m* = magnum vās vīnī; cadīs onerārat = in cadōs onerā*ve*rat
Trīnacrius -a -um = Siculus
hērōs -ōis *m* = vir ēgregius
sociīs dīvidit et *hīs* dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet (: cōnsōlātur)
ignārus +*gen:* ignārī malōrum
ante *adv* = anteā
ō *vōs quī* graviōra passī *estis!*
Scyllaeus -a -um < Scylla
rabiēs -ēī *f* = īra saeva et āmēns
penitus (: ē spēluncā) sonant*ēs*
accē*s*tis = acce*ssis*tis | et = etiam
Cyclōpius -a -um <Cyclōps | Cyc\|lō-
expertī *estis* | re-vocāre = restituere
animus (fortis) ↔ timor
forsan = forsitan, fortasse
nōs iuvābit (= dēlectābit)
discrīmen -inis *n* = perīculum; discrīmina rērum : cāsūs perīculōsōs
tendere = contendere, properāre
nōbīs ostendunt (: prōmittunt)
fās *est* rēgn*um* Trōiae re-surgere
re-surgere = iterum surgere, restituī
dūrāre = dūrus esse, patiēns esse
vōs-met = vōs; vōs servāte ad rēs secundās!
aeger (animō) = dolēns, dēspērāns
altum corde dolōrem : magnum animī dolorem
ac-cingere = armāre, parāre; praedae dapibusque = ad praedam dapēsque
dapēs -um *f pl* = bona cēna
tergus -oris *n* = dorsum (carō)
dī-ripere = abripere; dīripiunt *ā* costīs
costae -ārum *f pl* = ossa pectoris
pars... aliī... = aliī... aliī...
frustum -ī *n* = carō secta
verū -ūs *n* = hasta ferrea cui fīgitur frusta igne coquenda
in lītore | aēnum -ī *n* = vās aereum
ministrāre (< minister) = cūrāre
victus -ūs *m* (< vīvere) = cibus | vīrēs
fūsī = strātī : cubantēs

Hinc portum petit et sociōs partītur in omnīs.
Vīna bonus quae dēinde cadīs onerārat Acestēs
lītore Trīnacriō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs
dīvidit, et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:
"Ō sociī – neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum –
ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque fīnem!
Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantīs
accēstis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa
expertī: revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem
mittite – forsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit!
Per variōs cāsūs, per tot discrīmina rērum
tendimus in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās
ostendunt; illīc fās rēgna resurgere Trōiae.
Dūrāte, et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundīs!"
Tālia vōce refert, cūrīsque ingentibus aeger
spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.
Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futūrīs:
tergora dīripiunt costīs et viscera nūdant,
pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia fīgunt,
lītore aēna locant aliī flammāsque ministrant.
Tum vīctū revocant vīrīs, fūsīque per herbam

implentur veteris Bacchī pinguisque ferīnae.
Postquam exēmpta famēs epulīs mēnsaeque remōtae,
āmissōs longō sociōs sermōne requīrunt,
spemque metumque inter dubiī: seu vīvere crēdant
sīve extrēma patī nec iam exaudīre vocātōs.
Praecipuē pius Aenēās nunc ācris Orontī,
nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdēlia sēcum
fāta Lycī fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.
.... [*v. 223–304: Colloquium Iovis et Veneris*]
At pius Aenēās per noctem plūrima volvēns,
ut prīmum lūx alma data est, exīre locōsque
explōrāre novōs: quās ventō accesserit ōrās,
quī teneant (nam inculta videt) hominēsne feraene,
quaerere cōnstituit sociīsque exācta referre.
Classem in convexō nemorum sub rūpe cavātā
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbrīs
occulit; ipse ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē
bīna manū lātō crispāns hastīlia ferrō.
Cui māter mediā sēsē tulit obvia silvā
virginis ōs habitumque gerēns et virginis arma,

implentur : sē implent (+*abl/gen*)
Bacchus -ī *m* (deus vīnī) : vīnum
pinguis -e = crassus/turgidus et mollis (pinguis fit quī nimium ēst)
ferīna -ae *f* = carō ferae (: cervī)
ex-imere -ēmisse -ēmptum = dēmere, adimere; exēmpta *est*
mēnsae remōtae *sunt* : cēna fīnīta est

longō sermōne : multīs verbīs
re-quīrunt : in memoriam revocant

inter spem metumque dubiī
seu (sīve : utrum) *eōs* vīvere crēdant sīve (: an) *eōs* extrēma (: mortem) patī *crēdant* nec iam exaudīre vocātōs (: sē vocārī)

pius Aenēās nunc cāsum ācris Orontī (*gen Gr* = -is), nunc *cāsum* Amycī et crūdēl*e* fāt*um* Lycī sēcum gemit
cāsum/fātum gemere : *ob* cāsum/fātum gemere (sēcum : animō suō)
Amycus, Lycus, Cloanthus, Orontēs -ī, Gyās -ae *m*, Trōiānī, sociī Aenēae
fortemque Gyān/Cloanthum *gemit* : fāta fortis Gyae/Cloanthī gemit
Gy*ān acc Gr* = -am

volvēns : cōgitāns

ut prīmum = cum prīmum
almus -a -um = quī alit, iūcundus
exīre locōsque novōs explōrāre *cōnstituit*

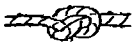
in-cultus -a -um = quī nōn colitur
quī *eās* teneant (nam *loca* inculta *esse* videt), hominēs-ne ferae-ne (= *an* ferae), quaerere cōnstituit
ex-igere -ēgisse -āctum = quaerendō cognōscere; exācta : quae cognōvit
convexum -ī *n* = locus tēctō (rāmōrum) curvō opertus
cavātus -a -um = cavus factus

circum *adv*

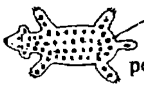
occulere -uisse -cultum = occultāre
ūnō Achātē (*abl*) comitātus graditur
crispāre = movēre, quatere
hastīle -is *n* = hasta (lātō ferrō mūnīta); bīna hastīlia : duo hastīlia
māter Aenēae: Venus dea
in mediā silvā
obvius -a -um = quī obviam it; sēsē tulit obvia = obviam iit, occurrit
ōs -ōris *n* : faciēs
habitus -ūs *m* = fōrma ac vestis

....

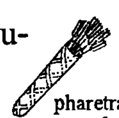
namque umerīs dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum
vēnātrīx dederatque comam diffundere ventīs,
nūda genū nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentīs.
Ac prior "Heus" inquit "iuvenēs! mōnstrāte, meārum
vīdistis sī quam hīc errantem forte sorōrum
succīnctam pharetrā et maculōsae tegmine lyncis
aut spūmantis aprī cursum clāmōre prementem."
  Sīc Venus; et Veneris contrā sīc fīlius ōrsus:
"Nūlla tuārum audīta mihī neque vīsa sorōrum,
ō, quam tē memorem, virgō? – namque haud tibi vultus
mortālis nec vōx hominem sonat – ō, dea certē!
an Phoebī soror? an Nymphārum sanguinis ūna?
Sīs fēlīx nostrumque levēs, quaecumque, labōrem!
et quō sub caelō tandem, quibus orbis in ōrīs
iactēmur doceās! Ignārī hominumque locōrum-
que errāmus ventō hūc vāstīs et flūctibus āctī.
Multa tibi ante ārās nostrā cadet hostia dextrā."
Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tālī mē dignor honōre:

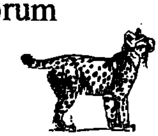

nōdus -ī *m*

dē mōre = ut mōs est (*vēnantium*)
habilis -e = parātus ad ūsum
sus-pendere -disse -pēnsum = pendentem facere (*dē* umerīs)
vēnātrīx -īcis *f* = fēmina quae vēnātur
dif-fundere = pandere; ventīs comam diffundere (: diffundendam) dederat
nōdō sinūs collēcta fluentēs = quae sinūs (: vestēs) fluentēs nōdō collēgerat (nexerat)
mōnstrate, sī forte (ali)quam meārum sorōrum hīc errantem vīdistis


pellis -is *f*
macula - ae *f*
pellis maculōsa

suc-cīnctus -a -um = cīnctus (indūtus) veste suprā genua, armātus
maculōsus -a -um < macula
tegmen -inis *n* = quod tegit (: *pellis*)


pharetra -ae *f*


lynx lyncis *f*

spūmāre = spūmam facere (ex ōre ferae īrātae spūma ēmittitur)
aprī cursum premere : aprum currentem persequī
sīc Venus *dīxit;* et Veneris fīlius sīc contrā ōrsus *est* (= dīcere coepit):

nūlla tuārum sorōrum mih*i* (: ā mē) audīta neque vīsa *est*

memorem : nōminem (quō nōmine tē appellem?)

haud tibi *est* vultus mortālis

(vōx) hominem sonat : ut vōx hūmāna sonat
Phoebī (Apollinis) soror: Diāna, dea vēnātrīx
(Nymphārum) sanguis : genus
sīs *nōbīs* fēlīx (= favēns)!
levāre = levem facere, minuere
quae-cumque *es* (sīve dea sīve homō)

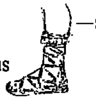
et doceās *nōs* tandem (: dīc! rogō tē!) sub quō caelō, in quibus ōrīs orbis (terrārum) iactēmur?
lo|cō-rum-||
qu'er-rā|mus (*item v.* 448-449)

ventō et vāstīs flūctibus hūc āctī

: ante ārās *tuās* mult*ae* hosti*ae* cade*nt* nostrā dextrā (: *meā* dextrā *caesae*)
dignārī + *abl* = dignum esse cēnsēre
haud equidem mē (*virginem Tyriam*) tālī honōre dignor

virginibus Tyriīs mōs est gestāre pharetram
purpureōque altē sūrās vincīre coturnō. –
Pūnica rēgna vidēs, Tyriōs et Agēnoris urbem,
sed fīnēs Libycī, genus intractābile bellō;
imperium Dīdō Tyriā regit urbe profecta,
germānum fugiēns. Longa est iniūria, longae
ambāgēs; sed summa sequar fastīgia rērum:
Huic coniūnx Sȳchaeus erat, dītissimus aurī
Phoenīcum et magnō miserae dīlēctus amōre,
cui pater intāctam dederat prīmīsque iugārat
ōminibus. Sed rēgna Tyrī germānus habēbat
Pygmaliōn, scelere ante aliōs immānior omnīs!
Quōs inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sychaeum
impius ante ārās atque aurī caecus amōre
clam ferrō incautum superat, sēcūrus amōrum
germānae; factumque diū cēlāvit et aegram
multa malus simulāns vānā spē lūsit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnīs inhumātī vēnit imāgō
coniugis ōra modīs attollēns pallida mīrīs;
crūdēlīs ārās trāiectaque pectora ferrō
nūdāvit, caecumque domūs scelus omne retēxit.

pha|ret-ram



purpureus -a -um < purpura
sūra -ae *f* = crūris pars posterior
Pūnicus -a -um < Phoenīcē -ēs *f*
Tyriī -ōrum *m pl*, cīvēs Tyriī
Agēnor -is *m*, rēx Tyrī antīquus
Libycus -a -um < Libya
sunt fīnēs Libycī (= terra Libyca)
genus = gēns (Libyca)
in-tractābilis -e = ferōx, invictus
Dīdō -ōnis *f*; D. imperium regit (: imperat), Tyriā urbe (: Tyrō) profecta
germānus -ī *m* = frāter
longa est iniūria : longum est nārrāre iniūriam (Dīdōnī factam)
ambāgēs -um *f pl* = nārrātiō varia
fastīgium -ī *n* = culmen; summa fastīgia rērum sequar = praecipuās rēs nārrābō | Sychaeus -ī *m*
dītissimus -a -um = dīvitissimus *sup*

Phoenīcēs -um *m pl*, incolae Phoenīcēs | dī-ligere -lēxisse -lēctum
miserae (*dat*) dīlēctus = ā miserā d.
cui pater in-tāctam (: virginem) *eam* dederat prīmīsque ōminibus iugā*verat* | iugāre = coniugiō iungere
ōmen -inis *n* = signum quod rem futūram prōmittit; 'prīma (: optima) ōmina' novīs coniugibus dantur
rēgn*a* Tyrī : rēgn*um* Tyrī
ante aliōs omn*ēs* immānior (: immānis) = aliīs omnibus immānior
inter quōs (Sychaeum et Pygmaliōnem)
furor -ōris *m* (< furere) = īra furēns, īnsānia
(animō) caecus : āmēns

in-cautus -a -um ↔ cautus
ferrō superat : gladiō occīdit
sēcūrus -a -um = sine cūrā; sēcūrus amōrum = nōn cūrāns amōrēs
germāna -ae *f* = soror

multa simulāns malus amantem aegram (: dolentem) vānā spē *ē*-lūsit
vānus -a -um = vacuus, frūstrā factus
sed in somnīs vēnit ipsa imāgō coniugis in-humātī | *humāre* = sepelīre
in-hūmatus -a -um = nōn sepultus

ō*s* pallid*um* mīr*ō* mod*ō* at-tollēns
at-tollere = tollere

ār*am* crūdēl*em* (: cruentam) pect*us*que ferrō trā-iect*um* nūdāvit
(corpus) trā-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum = trānsfīgere
caecus : occultus
re-tegere = aperīre (↔ cēlāre)

Tum celerāre fugam patriāque excēdere suādet,
auxiliumque viae veterēs tellūre reclūdit
thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et aurī.
Hīs commōta fugam Dīdō sociōsque parābat.
Conveniunt quibus aut odium crūdēle tyrannī
aut metus ācer erat; nāvīs quae forte parātae
corripiunt onerantque aurō. Portantur avārī
Pygmaliōnis opēs pelagō – dux fēmina factī!
Dēvēnēre locōs ubi nunc ingentia cernēs
moenia surgentemque novae Karthāginis arcem,
mercātīque solum (factī dē nōmine 'Byrsam')
'taurīnō quantum possent circumdare tergō.' –
Sed vōs quī tandem? quibus aut vēnistis ab ōrīs?
quōve tenētis iter?" Quaerentī tālibus ille
suspīrāns īmōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem:
"Ō dea, sī prīmā repetēns ab orīgine pergam
et vacet annālīs nostrōrum audīre labōrum,
ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.
Nōs Trōiā antīquā – sī vestrās forte per aurīs
Trōiae nōmen iit – dīversa per aequora vectōs
forte suā Libycīs tempestās appulit ōrīs.

celerāre = properāre | *ex* patriā
suādēre + *īnf* = suādēre ut + *coni*
auxilium viae : ad auxilium in itinere
veterēs thēsaurōs *in* tellūre reclūdit
re-clūdere -sisse -sum = retegere, patefacere

: conveniunt quī tyrannum crūdēlem aut ōderant aut ācriter metuēbant
nāvēs quae forte parātae *erant* corripiunt

dux factī *fuit* fēmina

dē-venīre = venīre, pervenīre
dē-venē*runt in* locōs

Libycī Tyriīs vēndidērunt tantum solī 'quantum *pelle taurīnā circumdare* possent!' | taurīnus -a -um < taurus
mercārī = emere; solum mercātī *sunt*
Byrsa *Gr* = pellis taurīna (dē nōmine factī *arcem* 'Byrsam' *vocāvērunt*)
tergō taurīnō : pelle taurīnā (Tyriī pellem taurīnam in longa fīla tenuissima secuērunt!)
quī tandem *estis?* aut ab quibus ōrīs vēnistis?

quō-ve | iter tenēre = īre
Venerī tālibus *verbīs* quaerentī ille (Aenēās) ... *respondit:* "..."
su-spīrāre = graviter spīrāre ob dolōrem
Olympus -ī *m*, mōns Graeciae altissimus (sēdēs deōrum); caelum
ab prīmā orīgine re-petēns
vacāre = vacuus esse; vacat = tempus vacat | et *sī tibi* vacet
annālēs -ium *m pl* = nārrātiō rērum singulīs annīs gestārum; -*īs* : -*ēs*
ante*quam fīnem fēcerō* Vesper (stēlla vesperī) diem compōnet (: fīniet)
clausō Olympō : caelō obscūrō
sī forte per vestrās aur*ēs* iit Trōiae nōmen = sī forte nōmen Trōiae audīvistis (vōs Tyriī)
: tempestās nōs, Trōiā antīquā per dīversa aequora vectōs, forte suā *ad* Libyc*ās* ōr*ās* appulit
fors fortis *f* = fortūna, cāsus

Sum pius Aenēās, raptōs quī ex hoste Penātīs
classe vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera nōtus.
Italiam quaerō patriam et genus ab Iove summō.
Bis dēnīs Phrygium cōnscendī nāvibus aequor,
mātre deā mōnstrante viam data fāta secūtus;
vix septem convulsae undīs Eurōque supersunt.
Ipse ignōtus, egēns, Libyae dēserta peragrō
Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus." Nec plūra querentem
passa Venus mediō sīc interfāta dolōre est:
"Quisquis es, haud (crēdō) invīsus caelestibus aurās
vītālīs carpis, Tyriam quī advēneris urbem.
....
Namque tibī 'reducēs sociōs classemque relātam'
nūntiō 'et in tūtum versīs Aquilōnibus āctam.'
....
Perge modo, et quā tē dūcit via dīrige gressum!"
    Dīxit – et āvertēns roseā cervīce refulsit,
ambrosiaeque comae dīvīnum vertice odōrem
spīrāvēre; pedēs vestis dēflūxit ad īmōs,
et vēra incessū patuit dea! | Ille ubi mātrem
agnōvit, tālī fugientem est vōce secūtus:

quī Penātēs ex hoste raptōs classe mē-cum vehō

aethēr -eris *m*, *acc sg Gr* -era; super aethera : in caelō

It-a-li|am | Italiam patriam et genus ab Iove summō: Dardanus, Iovis fīlius, auctor gentis Trōiānae, in Italiā nātus esse dīcitur

bis dēnīs (: vīgintī) nāvibus aequor cōnscendī : in aequor (mare) profectus sum

data fāta : fātōrum prōmissa

vix super-sunt septem *nāvēs*
con-vellere -lisse -vulsum = iactāre
super-esse = reliquus esse, restāre

loca dēserta | pe|rag-rō
(loca) per-agrāre = (per loca) errāre

ex Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus

: Venus, quae eum plūra querī passa nōn est, inter medium eius dolōrem sīc fāta est: "..." | inter-fārī

haud invīsus (: cārus) *dīs* caelestibus
vītālis -e < vīta; aurās vītālēs carpere = animam dūcere, vīvere
Tyriam quī advēneris (*coni perf*) urbem = cum advēneris (quoniam advēnistī) *ad* urbem Tyriam

re-dux -ucis *adi* = quī reductus est, reversus; 'sociōs reducēs *esse*...'

in tūtum *locum*



gressus -ūs *m* (< gradī) = gradūs
dī-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = regere; gressum dīrigere = rēctā viā gradī
ita dīxit – et *sē* āvertēns
roseus -a -um < rosa
re-fulgēre -sisse = fulgēre, splendēre

ambrosius -a -um = dīvīnus
vertex -icis *m* = pars summa capitis; *ā* vertice
vestis ad īmōs pedēs dē-flūxit
dē-fluere -flūxisse = deorsum fluere

incessus -ūs *m* = modus incēdendī
patuit : appāruit (vēram deam sē ostendit)

agnōscere = cognōscere (quid sit) fugientem tālī vōce secūtus est: "..."

"Quid nātum totiēns – crūdēlis tū quoque! – falsīs
lūdis imāginibus? Cūr dextrae iungere dextram
nōn datur ac vērās audīre et reddere vōcēs?"
Tālibus incūsat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscūrō gradientīs āere saepsit
et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū,
cernere nē quis eōs neu quis contingere posset
mōlīrīve moram aut veniendī poscere causās.
Ipsa Paphum sublīmis abit sēdēsque revīsit
laeta suās, ubi templum illī centumque Sabaeō
tūre calent ārae sertīsque recentibus hālant.

serta  tūs 

Corripuēre viam intereā, quā sēmita mōnstrat,
iamque ascendēbant collem, quī plūrimus urbī
imminet, adversāsque aspectant dēsuper arcēs.
Mīrātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,
mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.
Īnstant ārdentēs Tyriī: pars dūcere mūrōs
mōlīrīque arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
pars optāre locum tēctō et conclūdere sulcō.
....

nātum (= fīlium) *tuum* | totiēns = -iēs
tū quoque : sīcut Iūnō (Trōiānīs inimica)
lūdere +*acc* = ēlūdere, dērīdēre
dextram dextrae (*dat*) iungere

nōn datur : nōn licet

tālibus *verbīs* incūsat (= accūsat)
gressum tendere = gradī, contendere
Venus *eōs* gradient*ēs* obscūrō āere (: nūbe, nebulā) saepsit
saepīre -psisse -ptum = cingere
amictus -ūs *m* = pallium, tegmen
dea multō (: magnō) amictū nebulae *eōs* circum-fūdit
nē quis eōs cernere neu (= nē-ve) contingere posset
: nē-ve quis *iīs* moram mōlīrī (: facere) posset aut causās veniendī poscere (: quaerere cūr vēnissent)
Paphus -ī *f*, urbs Cyprī Venerī sacra
sublīmis -e = altē volāns
sub|lī-mi-s a|bit
ubi templum illī *est*
Sabaeus -a -um < Saba -ae *f*, cīvitās Arabiae (unde venit tūs)
tūs tūris *n*: ē tūre incēnsō venit dulcis fūmus | calēre = calidus esse, ārdēre
recēns -entis *adi* = novus, integer
hālāre = odōrem ēmittere
serta -ae *f* = flōrum catēna

viam corripere = celeriter īre
sēmita -ae *f* = parva via angusta

plūrimus -a -um = māximus

(arcēs) ad-versās : adversus eōs sitās
aspectāre = aspicere, spectāre
dēsuper = dē locō superiōre

mōlem : ampla aedificia
māgālia -ium *n pl* = casae

strātum -ī *n* < sternere; strāta viārum = viae strātae (lapidibus)
īn-stāre = studiōsē labōrāre, adnītī
ārdēns = accēnsus, ācerrimus
pars... pars = aliī ... aliī; pars dūc*it*... mōlī*tur*... subvolv*it*..., pars opt*at*... conclūd*it* (*īnf prō ind*)
(arcem) mōlīrī = exstruere
sub-volvere = sūrsum volvere
tēctō : ad domum (aedificandam)
con-clūdere = cingere (claudendō)
sulcus -ī *m* = līnea in solō arāta (fīnis aedificiī statuitur circum arandō)

Hīc portūs aliī effodiunt, hīc alta theātrī
fundāmenta locant aliī, immānīsque columnās
rūpibus excīdunt, scaenīs decora alta futūrīs.

....

"Ō fortūnātī, quōrum iam moenia surgunt!"
Aenēās ait, et fastīgia suspicit urbis.
Īnfert sē saeptus nebulā – mīrābile dictū! –
per mediōs, miscetque virīs neque cernitur ūllī.
  Lūcus in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrā,
quō prīmum iactātī undīs et turbine Poenī
effōdēre locō signum, quod rēgia Iūnō
mōnstrārat: caput ācris equī; 'sīc' nam 'fore bellō
ēgregiam et facilem vīctū per saecula gentem.'
Hīc templum Iūnōnī ingēns Sīdōnia Dīdō
condēbat, dōnīs opulentum et nūmine dīvae,
aerea cui gradibus surgēbant līmina nexae-
que aere trabēs, foribus cardō strīdēbat aēnīs.
Hōc prīmum in lūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem
lēniit, hīc prīmum Aenēās spērāre salūtem
ausus et afflīctīs melius cōnfīdere rēbus.
Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō

ef-fodere -iō < ex + *fodere*
fodere -iō fōdisse fossum = terram vertere *pālā*



pāla -ae *f*

immānēsque columnās *ē* rūpibus excīdunt
ex-cīdere -disse -sum < ex + caedere
decus -oris *n* = ōrnāmentum

fastīgium -ī *n* = tēctum, culmen, turris

sē īn-ferre = intrāre, incēdere
dictū *sup II*

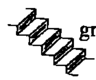
per mediōs *hominēs*, miscetque *sē* virīs neque cernitur ūllī (= ab ūllō)

laetus = quī dēlectat, grātus

Poenī -ōrum *m pl* = Phoenīcēs
quō locō Poenī – iactātī undīs et turbine – prīmum effōdē*runt* caput ācris equī, signum *imperiī futūrī*, quod rēgia Iūnō mōnstrā*ve*rat (: docuerat)

nam 'sīc (: equitātū) gentem (Poenōrum) fore bellō ēgregiam et facilem vīctū per saecula' *dīxerat Iūnō*
facilis vīctū = vītā facilis, fortūnātus

Sīdōnius -a -um < Sīdōn -ōnis *f*, urbs Phoenīcēs



gradūs

opulentus -a -um (< opēs) = dīves
dīva -ae *f* = dea; nūmine dīvae : deā praesente
cui aerea līmina gradibus surgēbant : in quō aereum līmen super gradūs positum erat | nex-ae-||qu'ae-re
trabēs aere nexae (?) *erant*
aēneus/aēnus -a -um = aereus; *in* foribus aēnīs

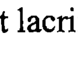
nova (: mīra) rēs *eī* ob-lāta (: quae eī sē obtulit, quae eī appāruit)

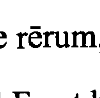
lēnīre = temperāre, levāre; -iit = -*īvit*

ausus *est*
af-flīgere -xisse -ctum = frangere (animum), dēspērantem facere; afflīctus = dēspērātus
dum singula (opera) lūstrat
lūstrāre = percurrere oculīs, īnspicere

rēgīnam opperiēns, dum quae fortūna sit urbī
artificumque manūs intrā sē operumque labōrem
mīrātur, videt Īliacās ex ōrdine pugnās
bellaque iam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,
Atrīdās Priamumque et saevum ambōbus Achillem.
Cōnstitit et lacrimāns "Quis iam locus" inquit, "Achātē,
quae regiō in terrīs nostrī nōn plēna labōris?
Ēn Priamus! Sunt hīc etiam sua praemia laudī,
sunt lacrimae rērum, et mentem mortālia tangunt.
Solve metūs! Feret haec aliquam tibi fāma salūtem."
Sīc ait atque animum pictūrā pāscit inānī
multa gemēns, largōque ūmectat flūmine vultum.
Namque vidēbat utī bellantēs Pergama circum
hāc fugerent Grāiī, premeret Trōiāna iuventūs,
hāc Phryges, īnstāret currū cristātus Achillēs.

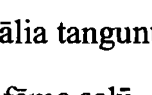
crista -ae *f*





galea cristāta

tentōrium -ī *n*



vēlum

Nec procul hinc Rhēsī niveīs tentōria vēlīs
agnōscit lacrimāns, prīmō quae prōdita somnō
Tȳdīdēs multā vāstābat caede cruentus

dum intrā sē (: animō suō) mīrātur quae fortūna sit urbī artificumque manūs operumque labōrem
artifex -icis *m* = vir quī artem scit
manūs : manuum opus

(ex) ōrdine = alteram post alteram...
pugnās *pictās* <*pingere* pīnxisse pictum = imāginem facere colōribus

vulgāre = vulgō nōtum facere
Atrīdēs -ae *m*, fīlius Atreī; *pl* Menelāus et Agamemnōn, ducēs Graecōrum (pater: Atreus -ī *m*) | At-rī|dās
ambō -ae -ō = duo (simul), uterque; *dat m* -ōbus: Achillēs Menelāō et Agamemnonī inimīcus (saevus) erat | quī locus...?

Achātē *voc Gr*

nōn plēna *est* nostrī labōris?

ēn = ecce
sua praemia laudī : digna praemia factīs laudandīs
lacrimae rērum : dolor ob malās rēs
mentem mortālia tangunt : mortālia (hūmāna) fāta mentem afficiunt
solve...! : tolle...!
haec fāma

pictūra -ae *f* = imāgō picta
inānis -e = vacuus (: sine vītā)

ūmectāre = ūmidum facere
largō flūmine : multīs lacrimīs
imāginēs vidēbat... (*v.* 466–493)
utī = ut, quōmodo (+*coni*)
circum Pergama
Pergama -ōrum *n pl*, arx Trōiae
hāc *parte* : hīc | iuventūs : iuvenēs

Phrygēs -um *m pl* : Trōiānī; (ut) hāc *fugerent* Phryges (*nōm pl Gr* = -ēs)
īn-stāre = premere, impetum facere
cristātus -a -um = galeā cristātā armātus

Rhēsus -ī *m*, rēx Thrāciae
prō-dere -didisse -ditum = hostī trādere; prōdita prīmō somnō: Diomēdēs Rhēsum in tentōriō dormientem occīdit et equōs abdūxit, nam praedictum erat 'Trōiam invictam fore sī equī Rhēsī pābulum Trōiae ēdissent et aquam Xanthī bibissent'
vāstāre = vāstum/dēsertum facere

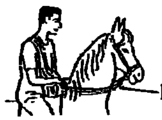
ārdentīsque āvertit equōs in castra priusquam
pābula gustāssent Trōiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliā fugiēns āmissīs Trōilus armīs,
īnfēlīx puer atque impār congressus Achillī,
fertur equīs currūque haeret resupīnus inānī,
lōra tenēns tamen; huic cervīxque comaeque trahuntur
per terram, et versā pulvis īnscrībitur hastā.
Intereā ad templum nōn aequae Palladis ībant
crīnibus Īliadēs passīs peplumque ferēbant
suppliciter, trīstēs et tūnsae pectora palmīs;
dīva solō fīxōs oculōs āversa tenēbat.
Ter circum Īliacōs raptāverat Hectora mūrōs
exanimumque aurō corpus vēndēbat Achillēs:
tum vērō ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab īmō,
ut spolia, ut currūs, utque ipsum corpus amīcī
tendentemque manūs Priamum cōnspexit inermīs.
Sē quoque prīncipibus permixtum agnōvit Achīvīs,
Ēōāsque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.
Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātīs agmina peltīs
Penthesilēa furēns mediīsque in mīlibus ārdet,

Xanthus -ī *m* (= *Scamander* -drī *m*), fluvius apud Trōiam
ā-vertit : ab-dūxit

gustāssent = gustā*vi*ssent
Xanthum : aquam Xanthī

in aliā parte
Trōilus -ī *m*, Priamī fīlius minimus, ab Achille occīsus

con-gredī -gressum (+*dat*) = convenīre ad pugnam (cum)
fertur : trahitur
in currū inānī haeret (: fīxus tenētur)
(re-)supīnus -a -um = in tergō iacēns (↔ prōnus)


lōra -ōrum *n pl*

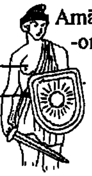
pulvis -eris *m* = terra sicca mollis; pulvis versā hastā īnscrībitur : in pulvere hasta versa līneam dūcit
aequus -a -um = iūstus, favēns; nōn aequa = īnfēnsa, inimīca (Trōiānīs)
ad templum... Palladis ībant Īliadēs
Īlias -adis *f* = fēmina Trōiāna
peplus -ī *m*, vestis pretiōsa quae diē fēstō Minervae trāditur | pep|lum
tundere tutudisse tūnsum = pulsāre; tūnsae pectora = pectora tundentēs

dīva āversa oculōs *in* solō fīxōs tenēbat
Hector*a* *acc Gr* = Hector*em*
raptāre = raptum trahere
Achillēs Hector*em* ter circum mūrōs Īliacōs raptāverat exanimumque corpus aurō vēndēbat *Priamō*
ex-animus -a -um = mortuus (sine animā)
gemitum dat *Aenēās*

spolia -ōrum *n pl* = arma hostis victī praeda bellō capta | curr*ūs* : curr*um*
amīcī : Hectoris

Priamum manūs inermēs tendentem
per-miscēre + *dat:* prīncipibus permixtum : inter prīncipēs pugnantem
Achīvī -ōrum *m pl* = Graecī
Ēōus -a -um (< Ēōs *f* = Aurōra) : ex oriente | nig-rī (*spondēus*)
Memnōn -onis *m*, rēx Aethiopiae
Amāzon(id)ēs -um *f pl* = mīlitēs fēminae; Penthesilēa dūcit Amāzonidum agmina lūnātīs peltīs *armāta*
pelta -ae *f* = clipeus | lūnātus -a -um = cui est fōrma lūnae dīmidiae
Penthesilēa -ae *f*, rēgīna Amāzonum
ārdet : ārdenter pugnat

sub-nectere +*dat* = nectere/ligāre sub
ex-serere -uisse -sertum : nūdāre
mamma -ae *f* = pectus mulieris
bellātrīx (-īcis *f* = fēmina bellāns) exsertae mammae subnectēns aure*um* cingul*um* (-ī *n:* quō corpus cingitur)
con-currere (+*dat*) = congredī
Dardanius -a -um = Trōiānus; < Dardanus -ī *m*, rēx Phrygiae antīquus
ob-tūtus -ūs *m* < *ob-tuērī* = intuērī; in ūnō obtūtū dē-fīxus (= fīxus) haeret



stīpāre = circumdare (cūstōdibus)
quālis ... tālis (*v.*503)
Eurōtās -ae *m*, flūmen ad Spartam
iugum -ī *n* = summus mōns longus
Cynthus -ī *m*, mōns Dēlī īnsulae
chorus -ī *m* = cantantium caterva; chorōs exercēre : chorōs dūcere
glomerāre = contrahere, colligere; *pass* convenīre | pha|ret-ram
Orēas -adis *f*, Nympha montium; *nōm pl Gr* Orēad*es* = *-ēs*
super-ēminēre = ēminēre super

Lātōna -ae *f*, dea, māter Diānae
per-temptāre = valdē afficere
gaudi*um* pertempta*t* pectus tacitum Lātōnae (: Lātōna tacita gaudet)
sē ferre = īre, prōcēdere; tālem sē ferēbat = tālis prōcēdēbat

īn-stāre +*dat* = dīligenter cūrāre
rēgn*ō*que futūr*ō*
foribus : intrā forēs (templī Iūnōnis)
testūdō -inis *f* = cella cuius tēctum curvum est; *in* mediā testūdine
sub-nīxus -a -um = quī sustinētur
re-sīdere -sēdisse = cōnsīdere



aequābat = aequē dīvidēbat
sorte *nōmina* trahēbat

concursus -ūs *m* < con-currere; concursū magnō = multīs concurrentibus
Anthe*a acc Gr* = -um
Antheus, Sergestus, Cloanthus -ī *m*, Trōiānī, sociī Aenēae
quōs āter turbō (: tempestās turbida) *in* aequore dispulerat (< dis-pellere)
penitus *adv* = procul
ad aliās ōrās

aurea subnectēns exsertae cingula mammae
bellātrīx, audetque virīs concurrere virgō!
  Haec dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,
dum stupet obtūtūque haeret dēfīxus in ūnō,
rēgīna ad templum fōrmā pulcherrima Dīdō
incessit magnā iuvenum stīpante catervā.
Quālis in Eurōtae rīpīs aut per iuga Cynthī
exercet Diāna chorōs, quam mīlle secūtae
hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades; illa pharetram
fert umerō gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnīs
(Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus!):
tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laeta ferēbat
per mediōs, īnstāns operī rēgnīsque futūrīs.
Tum foribus dīvae, mediā testūdine templī,
saepta armīs soliōque altē subnīxa resēdit.
Iūra dabat lēgēsque virīs, operumque labōrem
partibus aequābat iūstīs aut sorte trahēbat
– cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere magnō
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
Teucrōrumque aliōs, āter quōs aequore turbō
dispulerat penitusque aliās āvēxerat ōrās.

Obstipuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achātēs
laetitiāque metūque; avidī coniungere dextrās
ārdēbant, sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.
Dissimulant et nūbe cavā speculantur amictī:
quae fortūna virīs? classem quō lītore linquant?
quid veniant? cūnctīs nam lēctī nāvibus ībant
ōrantēs veniam et templum clāmōre petēbant.
Postquam intrōgressī et cōram data cōpia fandī,
māximus Īlioneus placidō sīc pectore coepit:
"Ō rēgīna, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
iūstitiāque dedit gentīs frēnāre superbās,
Trōēs tē miserī, ventīs maria omnia vectī,
ōrāmus: prohibē īnfandōs ā nāvibus ignīs!
Parce piō generī et propius rēs aspice nostrās!
Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycōs populāre Penātīs
vēnimus, aut raptās ad lītora vertere praedās
– nōn ea vīs animō nec tanta superbia victīs!
Est locus, 'Hesperiam' Grāiī cognōmine dīcunt,
terra antīqua, potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae;
Oenōtrī coluēre virī; nunc fāma: 'minōrēs
'Italiam' dīxisse ducis dē nōmine gentem'.

ob-stipēscere -puisse = obstupēscere
(animō) percussus : perturbātus

avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus

ārdēre + *īnf* = ārdenter cupere
in-cognitus -a -um = ignōtus, mīrus

dis-simulāre = simulāre sē abesse
speculārī = explōrāre, quaerere
amicīre -xisse -ctum = vestīre, operīre; nūbe cavā amictī (: cīnctī)
quae fortūna *sit* virīs? *in* quō lītore classem linquant (: līquerint)?

legere lēgisse lēctum = ēligere
nam *ē* cūnctīs nāvibus lēctī (ēlēctī, lēgātī) ībant

venia : grātia (↔ poena)
cum clāmōre

intrō-gredī -gressum = intrāre; postquam intrōgressī *sunt* | cōram *adv*
cōpia -ae *f* + *ger* = tempus ac potestās (reī agendae); data *est* cōpia fandī = iīs fārī permissum est/licuit
placidō pectore (: animō) sīc *loquī* coepit: "..."
cui Iuppiter novam urbem condere dedit (: permīsit)

(gentēs) frēnāre = regere, subicere

maria omnia *acc* = *per* omnia maria

prohibē ignēs ā nāvibus! = prohibē nē nāvēs incendantur!

piō generī *nostrō* (: Trōiānō)
propius : benignius

populārī/populāre = vāstāre; populā*re* vēnimus = populā*tum* vēnimus
Libycōs Penātēs : domōs Libycās

vertere : āvertere, auferre

nōn ea vīs animō *nostrō* nec tanta superbia *nōbīs* victīs *est!*

Hesperia -ae *f*, 'terra occidentis'
dīcunt : appellant

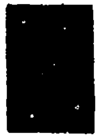
ūber -eris *n* = cōpia frūgum
glaeba -ae *f* = solum, ager

Oenōtrī -ōrum *m pl*, incolae Italiae antīquī; O. *eam terram* coluē*runt*
fāma *est* 'minōrēs (: posterōs eōrum) gentem (: terram) 'Italiam' dīxisse dē nōmine ducis' (cui nōmen 'Italus' fuisse dīcitur) | It-a-li|am

versus nōn integer (*item* v.560,636)
Ŏrīōn -onis *m*, sīdus; cum nimbō et tempestāte (flūctū) orīrī solet
ad-surgere = surgere, orīrī
nimbōsus -a -um < nimbus

Hic cursus fuit,

Ōrīōn



cum subitō adsurgēns flūctū nimbōsus Ŏrīōn

in vada caeca (: occulta) *nāvēs* tulit penitus(: lātē)que... dispulit (*v*.538)
procāx -ācis *adi* = audāx, ferōx
salum -ī *n* = mare turbidum, flūctūs
invius -a -um = sine viā, difficilis aditū

in vada caeca tulit penitusque procācibus Austrīs
perque undās superante salō perque invia saxa

ad-nāre +*dat* = nāre/natāre ad; *ad* vestr*ās* ōr*ās* adnāvimus

dispulit; hūc paucī vestrīs adnāvimus ōrīs.

: quae-ve patria tam barbara est ut hunc mōrem permittat? ...
hunc mōrem : advenās ā lītore prohibēre

Quod genus hoc [1] hominum? quaeve hunc tam
barbara mōrem

hospitium -ī *n* = iūs hospitum (bene recipiendōrum); *ab* hospitiō harēnae (: lītoris) prohibēmur!
ciēre cīvisse citum = excitāre
in prīmā terrā (: in ōrā maritimā) *nōs* vetant cōnsistere

permittit patria? Hospitiō prohibēmur harēnae!
Bella cient prīmāque vetant cōnsistere terrā!

mortālia : mortālium (hominum)
temnere = contemnere

Sī genus hūmānum et mortālia temnitis arma,

spērāte deōs : respicite deōs
fandum/ne-fandum -ī *n* : fās/nefās, iūs/iniūria

at spērāte deōs memorēs fandī atque nefandī!

quō nec pietāte iūstior fuit alter *quisquam* nec bellō et armīs māior = quī et pietāte fuit omnium iūstissimus et bellō et armīs māximus

Rēx erat Aenēās nōbīs, quō iūstior alter
nec pietāte fuit, nec bellō māior et armīs.

aurā aetheriā vescī = animam dūcere, vīvere
aetherius -a -um < aethēr
oc-cubāre = cubāre mortuus
in crūdēlibus umbrīs (: tenebrīs) : apud Īnferōs
nōn metus *nōbīs est*
nec tē paeniteat (: paenitēbit) *nōbīscum* officiō certā*v*isse priōrem
sunt *nōbīs* et *in* Siculīs regiōnibus urbēs armaque...

Quem sī fāta virum servant, sī vescitur aurā
aetheriā neque adhūc crūdēlibus occubat umbrīs,
nōn metus, officiō nec tē certāsse priōrem
paeniteat: sunt et Siculīs regiōnibus urbēs

Trōiānō ā sangine: Acestēs, rēx Siciliae, fīlius virī Trōiānī erat
quassāre = quatiendō frangere
ōrō ut liceat classem ventīs quassātam subdūcere
ex silvīs (: arboribus)
aptāre = parāre, expedīre
stringere = efficere (ē rāmīs, foliīs dēmptīs)
sī *nōbīs* datur (permittitur, licet) *in* Italiam ... tendere | It-a-li|am

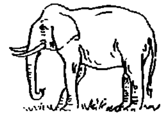
armaque, Trōiānōque ā sanguine clārus Acestēs.
Quassātam ventīs liceat subdūcere classem
et silvīs aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs,
sī datur Italiam, sociīs et rēge receptō,

tendere, ut Italiam laetī Latiumque petāmus.	It-a-li|am
Sīn absūmpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum,	sīn absūmpta *est* salūs | Teucr*ōrum*
pontus habet Libyae nec spēs iam restat Iūlī,	spēs *salūtis* Iūlī restat (reliqua est) Iūlus -ī *m* = Ascanius, fīlius Aenēae I|ū-lī
at freta Sīcaniae saltem sēdēsque parātās,	freta -ōrum *n pl* = mare Sīcania -ae *f* = Sicilia
unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acestēn."	advectī *sumus* Acestēs, *acc Gr* -ēn
Tālibus Īlione͡us; cūnctī simul ōre fremēbant	tālibus *verbīs locūtus est* Īlioneus ōre fremēbant = vōce murmur (favēns) ēdēbant
Dardanidae.	Dardanidae -ārum *m pl* (< Dardanus) = Trōiānī | *versus nōn integer*
Tum breviter Dīdō vultum dēmissa profātur:	vultum dēmissa : quae vultum dēmīsit | pro-fārī = clārē loquī
"Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēclūdite cūrās!	solvite *ē* corde metum! : nōlīte metuere! sē-clūdere -sisse -sum ↔ admittere
Rēs dūra et rēgnī novitās mē tālia cōgunt	rēs dūra : rēs adversa/perīculōsa novitās -ātis *f* < novus
mōlīrī et lātē fīnīs cūstōde tuērī. –	cūstōde : cūstōdibus; cūstōde tuērī = cūstōdīre
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem,	Aeneadum *gen pl* < Aeneadae urbs Trō*iae* (*gen*) = urbs Trōia nesciat : nescīre potest
virtūtēsque virōsque aut tantī incendia bellī?	
Nōn obtūnsa adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī,	ob-tūnsus -a -um ↔ acūtus; (pectus) obtūnsum = quod nihil sentit; nōn obtūnsa ad-eō = nōn tam obtūnsa
nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe!	nec tam ā-versus (: procul) ab urbe Tyriā Sōl equōs iungit (: sōl oritur) : nec tam barbarī sumus!
Seu vōs Hesperiam magnam Sāturniaque arva	Sāturnius -a -um < Sāturnus; arva Sāturnia: Latium, ubi Sāturnus rēgnāvisse dīcitur
sīve Erycis fīnīs rēgemque optātis Acestēn,	Eryx -ycis *m*, mōns Siciliae; Erycis fīnēs, terra ad Erycem sita, rēgnum Acestae
auxiliō tūtōs dīmittam opibusque iuvābō.	tūtōs *vōs* dīmittam
Vultis et hīs mēcum pariter cōnsīdere rēgnīs?	et vultis *in* h*ōc* rēgn*ō* pariter (: ūnā) mēcum cōnsīdere (sēdem capere)?
urbem quam statuō vestra est – subdūcite nāvīs!	urb*s* quam statuō (: condō) vestra est
Trōs Tyriusque mihī nūllō discrīmine agētur.	discrīmen < dis-cernere mih*i* (: ā mē) nūllō discrīmine (: aequē, pariter) agētur (: habēbitur)

esse: *coni imperf* foret = esset, forent = essent
ad-*foret* (*af-foret*) = ad-*esset*
certōs : fīdōs
lūstrāre (= percurrere) extrēma *loca*
ē-iectus : ē marī in lītus ēiectus
sī *in* (*ali*)quibus silvīs aut urbibus *ille* ēiectus errat
ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = incitāre; animum arrēctī = cum animum arrēxissent, animō arrēctī
iam-dūdum = iam dūdum, iam diū
nūbem ē-rumpere = ē nūbe ērumpere (repente excēdere)
ārdēre + *īnf* = valdē cupere
Aenēās, *acc Gr* -ān = -am
com-pellāre = appellāre, alloquī
nātus deā = fīlius deae
quae sententia nunc surgit (: oritur) *in* animō *tuō?*
ūnus abest : Orontēs (*v.* 113)
dictīs mātris (Veneris): *v.* 390-391
respondēre + *dat* = convenīre ad
circum-fundere -fūdisse -fūsum
nūbēs circumfūsa repente sē scindit et *sē* pūrgat in aethera apertum
pūrgāre = pūrum facere; (nūbēs) sē pūrgat : solvitur, effunditur
re-stitit (*perf* < re-stāre) = reliquus stetit
(deō similis) ōs umerōsque (*acc*) = ōre umerīsque (*abl*)
decōrus -a -um (< decor) = fōrmōsus
caesariēs -ēī *f* = crīnēs longī
ipsa genetrīx (Venus) nātō *suō* caesariem decōram (*dederat*)
iuventa -ae *f* = iuventūs
ad-flāre = flandō addere; adflā*verat*
honōrēs : dignam pulchritūdinem
ebur -oris *n*, māteria candida pretiōsa: dēns *elephantī*
tāle decus quāle manūs eborī addunt : *sīcut* manūs eborī decus addunt
decus -oris *n* = fōrma decēns
flāvus -a -um: flāvus est color aurī
ubi (: cum) argentum Pariusve lapis (: marmor) flāvō aurō circumdatur
Parius -a -um < Paros -ī *f*, īnsula unde venit marmor (Parius lapis)
ad-loquī = al-loquī

Atque utinam rēx ipse Notō compulsus eōdem
adforet Aenēās! Equidem per lītora certōs
dīmittam et Libyae lūstrāre extrēma iubēbō,
sī quibus ēiectus silvīs aut urbibus errat."

Hīs animum arrēctī dictīs et fortis Achātēs
et pater Aenēās iamdūdum ērumpere nūbem
ārdēbant. Prior Aenēān compellat Achātēs:
"Nāte deā, quae nunc animō sententia surgit?
Omnia tūta vidēs, classem sociōsque receptōs.
Ūnus abest, mediō in flūctū quem vīdimus ipsī
submersum – dictīs respondent cētera mātris."
Vix ea fātus erat, cum circumfūsa repente
scindit sē nūbēs et in aethera pūrgat apertum.
Restitit Aenēās clārāque in lūce refulsit
ōs umerōsque deō similis, namque ipsa decōram
caesariem nātō genetrīx lūmenque iuventae
purpureum et laetōs oculīs adflārat honōrēs
– quāle manūs addunt eborī decus,
aut ubi flāvō
argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur aurō.
Tum sīc rēgīnam adloquitur cūnctīsque repente


elephantus -ī *m*

imprōvīsus ait: "Cōram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Trōius Aenēās, Libycīs ēreptus ab undīs.
Ō sōla īnfandōs Trōiae miserāta labōrēs,
quae nōs, reliquiās Danaum, terraeque marisque
omnibus exhaustīs iam cāsibus, omnium egēnōs,
urbe, domō sociās – grātēs persolvere dignās
nōn opis est nostrae, Dīdō, nec quidquid ubīque est
gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
Dī tibi, sī qua piōs respectant nūmina, sī quid
usquam iūstitiae est et mēns sibi cōnscia rēctī,
praemia digna ferant! Quae tē tam laeta tulērunt
saecula? Quī tantī tālem genuēre parentēs?
In freta dum fluviī current, dum montibus umbrae
lūstrābunt convexa, polus dum sīdera pāscet,
semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt,
quae mē cumque vocant terrae." Sīc fātus amīcum
Īlionēa petit dextrā laevāque Serestum,
post aliōs, fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.
Obstipuit prīmō aspectū Sīdōnia Dīdō,
cāsū deinde virī tantō, et sīc ōre locūta est:
"Quis tē, nāte deā, per tanta perīcula cāsus

im-prōvīsus -a -um = inexspectātus; cūnctīs (*dat*) imprōvīsus
cōram *adv* : praesēns (cōram vōbīs)

Trōius -a -um = Trōiānus
Trō-i-u|sAe-nē|ās

ō *rēgīna, quae* sōla īnfandōs Trōiae labōrēs miserāta *es*

rel-i-qui|ās | Dana*ōr*um
omnibus cāsibus terrae marisque iam exhaustīs
(labōrēs/cāsūs) ex-haurīre : perferre
egēnus -a -um +*gen* = egēns
sociāre (+*abl*) = socium recipere (in)
grātēs per-solvere = grātiās agere
(ops) *gen* opis *f* = potestās; nōn est opis nostrae = nōn possumus
nec *grātēs dignās persolvere potest* quidquid ubīque est gentis Dardaniae, quae sparsa *est* per magnum orbem *terrārum*

dī tibi ..... praemia digna ferant!
sī (*ali*)qua nūmina piōs respectant
re-spectāre = respicere, cūrāre
usquam = ūllō locō
cōnscius -a -um (+*gen*) = sciēns; sibi cōnscia rēctī : quae scit sē rēctē ēgisse
quae saecula (: tempora) tam laeta tē tulērunt?

quī tantī (: tam nōbilēs) parentēs tālem *fīliam* genuē*runt?*

freta : maria | dum : tam diū quam *in* montibus
lūstrābunt convexa : percurrent vallēs curvās
sīcut *campus pecora* pāscit, ita *polus* (: caelum) *sīdera* pāscit!

quae-cumque terrae mē vocant

Īlionē*a acc Gr* = Īlione*um*
eum dextrā petit = eī dextram dat

post *adv* = posteā, deinde

aspectus -ūs *m* < aspicere
Sīdōnia Dīdō obstipuit prīmō aspectū (: ubi prīmum eum aspexit), deinde tantō cāsū virī (: quia tantae rēs virō acciderant)

quis cāsus (: *quī* cāsus, quae fortūna) tē ... īnsequitur ?

quae vīs *tē* immānibus ōrīs (: ad immānēs ōrās) applicat?
ap-plicāre +*dat* = agere, appellere ad

tū-ne *es* ille Aenēās quem alma Venus Dardaniō Anchīsae (*dat*) genuit (: peperit) ad undam Simoentis *fluviī* Phrygiī? | Simois -entis *m*

Teucer -crī *m* (2) ē Graeciā expulsus Sīdōnem vēnit et ā rēge (Bēlō) receptus est | Sīdōn*a acc Gr* = *-em*

Bēlus -ī *m*, titulus rēgis Phoenīcum, pater Dīdōnis

genitor (= pater) *meus*
opīmus -a -um = opulentus

diciō -ōnis *f* = potestās | Cyp|rum
Bēlus Cyprum, quam nūper vīcerat, Teucrō novam patriam dedit

cāsus (: fortūna) urbis Trōiānae mihi cognitus (= nōtus) *est*

Pelasgus -a -um = Graecus

ipse hostis : etsī hostis erat (Teucer)
Teucrōs (= Trōiānōs) < Teucer (1), rēx Phrygiae antīquissimus
laude ferre = laudāre
stirps -pis *f* = genus
volēbat : affirmābat ('sē ortum *esse* ā Teucrōrum stirpe antīquā')
quārē = quamobrem, ergō
ō iuvenēs, suc-cēdite tēctīs nostrīs! (*dat*, = cēdite sub tēcta nostra!)
mē quoque – per multōs labōrēs iactātam – similis fortūna *in* hāc terrā dēmum cōnsistere voluit
velle +*acc*+*īnf*: (fortūna) mē cōnsistere voluit = voluit (statuit) ut cōnsisterem
suc-currere +*dat* = auxilium ferre

in rēgia tēcta = in rēgiam

in-dīcere = imperāre
templīs dīv*ōr*um honōrem (: sacrificia) indīcit : indīcit ut ad templa diīs sacrificia fiant
nec minus = nec nōn = atque etiam
sociīs *Aenēae*
horrentia : cum horrentibus *saetīs;* saeta -ae *f* = capillus rigēns bēstiae
terga horrentia C magnōrum suum: C magnōs suēs cum tergīs horrentibus
sūs suis *m/f* = porcus
C agnōs pinguēs cum mātribus
laetitia -ae *f* = rēs quae dēlectat
versus nōn integer

īnsequitur? quae vīs immānibus applicat ōrīs?
Tūne ille Aenēās quem Dardaniō ˈAnchīsae
alma Venus Phrygiī genuit Simoentis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum meminī Sīdōna venīre
fīnibus expulsum patriīs, nova rēgna petentem
auxiliō Bēlī; genitor tum Bēlus opīmam
vāstābat Cyprum et victor diciōne tenēbat.
Tempore iam ex illō cāsus mihi cognitus urbis
Trōiānae nōmenque tuum rēgēsque Pelasgī.
Ipse hostis Teucrōs īnsignī laude ferēbat
sēque ortum antīquā Teucrōrum ā stirpe volēbat.
Quārē agite, ō tēctīs, iuvenēs, succēdite nostrīs!
Mē quoque per multōs similis fortūna labōrēs
iactātam hāc dēmum voluit cōnsistere terrā.
Nōn ignāra malī miserīs succurrere discō."
  Sīc memorat. Simul Aenēān in rēgia dūcit
tēcta, simul dīvum templīs indīcit honōrem.
Nec minus intereā sociīs ad lītora mittit
vīgintī taurōs, magnōrum horrentia centum
terga suum, pinguīs centum cum mātribus agnōs,
mūnera laetitiamque diēī.

At domus interior rēgālī splendida luxū
īnstruitur, mediīsque parant convīvia tēctīs:
arte labōrātae vestēs ostrōque superbō,
ingēns argentum mēnsīs, caelātaque in aurō
fortia facta patrum, seriēs longissima rērum
per tot ducta virōs antīquā ab orīgine gentis.

domus interior = pars domūs interior
rēgālis -e = rēgius
īnstruere + *abl* = ōrnāre
in mediīs tēctīs (in mediā rēgiā)
labōrātae (: cōnfectae) *sunt*
ostrum -ī *n* = purpura
superbus -a -um = magnificus
ingēns argentum (: argentī cōpia) *in* mēnsīs *est*
caelāre = imāginēs ēminentēs facere in aurō/argentō/marmore
: *imāginēs* fortium factōrum patrum
seriēs -ēī *f* = ōrdō; seriēs longissima rērum (*gestārum*) ducta per tot virōs ab antīquā orīgine gentis

Aenēās – neque enim patrius cōnsistere mentem
passus amor – rapidum ad nāvīs praemittit Achātēn,
'Ascaniō ferat haec ipsumque ad moenia dūcat!'
– omnis in Ascaniō cārī stat cūra parentis.

neque enim patrius amor mentem cōnsistere (: cessāre, cūnctārī) passus *est*
Achāt*ēn* *acc Gr*
Ascanius -ī *m* = Iūlus, fīlius Aenēae
ut Ascaniō ferat haec (: nūntium dē hīs rēbus) ...; Aenēās: "Ascaniō fer haec ipsumque ad moenia dūc!"
omnis cūra cārī parentis in Ascaniō stat (: pōnitur)

Mūnera praetereā Īliacīs ērepta ruīnīs
ferre iubet: pallam signīs aurōque rigentem
et circum textum croceō vēlāmen acanthō,

crocus  acanthus  corōna 

ōrnātūs Argīvae Helenae, quōs illa Mycēnīs,
Pergama cum peteret inconcessōsque hymenaeōs,
extulerat, mātris Lēdae mīrābile dōnum.

ruīnae -ārum *f pl* = aedificia quae ruērunt, urbs dēstrūcta
palla -ae *f* = pallium fēminae
signīs aurōque : signīs aureīs
texere -uisse -xtum = ē fīlīs vestem cōnficere; circum *ōram* textum
croceus -a -um = flāvus (< *crocus* -ī *m*, genus flōris flāvī vel rubrī)
vēlāmen -inis *n* = vēlum rotundum quō corpus ōrnandī causā vestītur
acanthus -ī *m*, genus flōris fōrmōsī
ōrnātus -ūs *m* < ōrnāmentum
Mycēnae -ārum *f pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī
hymenaeī -ōrum *m pl* = coniugium
con-cēdere -cessisse -cessum = permittere; in-concessus -a -um = nōn permissus, iniūriā factus
Lēda -ae *f*, Helenae māter (ē Iove)

Praetereā scēptrum, Īlionē quae gesserat ōlim,
māxima nātārum Priamī, collōque monīle
bācātum, et duplicem gemmīs aurōque corōnam.
Haec celerāns iter ad nāvīs tendēbat Achātēs.

Īlionē -ae *f*, rēgīna Thrāciae, Priamī fīlia
nāta -ae *f* = fīlia
collō (*dat*) = ad collum
monīle -is *n* = collī ōrnāmentum
bācātus -a -um = margarītīs ōrnātus (< *bāca* -ae *f* = margarīta)
corōna -ae *f* = orbis nexus flōrum/gemmārum; *cum* gemmīs aurōque
celerāre = celeriter agere
iter tendere = īre, contendere

At Cytherēa novās artīs, nova pectore versat
cōnsilia: ut faciem mūtātus et ōra Cupīdō
prō dulcī Ascaniō veniat, dōnīsque furentem
incendat rēgīnam atque ossibus implicet ignem.

....

Ergō hīs āligerum dictīs adfātur Amōrem:
"Nāte, meae vīrēs, mea magna potentia! – sōlus,
nāte, patris summī quī tēla Typhōea temnis –
ad tē cōnfugiō et supplex tua nūmina poscō.
Frāter ut Aenēās pelagō tuus omnia circum
lītora iactētur odiīs Iūnōnis acerbae,
nōta tibi, et nostrō doluistī saepe dolōre.
Hunc Phoenissa tenet Dīdō blandīsque morātur
vōcibus, et vereor quō sē Iūnōnia vertant
hospitia – haud tantō cessābit cardine rērum!
Quōcircā capere ante dolīs et cingere flammā
rēgīnam meditor, nē quō sē nūmine mūtet,
sed magnō Aenēae mēcum teneātur amōre.
Quā facere id possīs nostram nunc accipe mentem:
Rēgius accītū cārī genitōris ad urbem
Sīdōniam puer īre parat, mea māxima cūra,

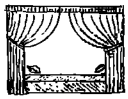
Cytherēa -ae *f*, Venus (< Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, īnsula Venerī sacra)
novās artēs (: dolōs), nova cōnsilia *in* pectore (: mente) versat
faciem et ōra mūtātus : postquam faciem (fōrmam) et ōra (ōs) mūtāvit
(dōnīs) furentem incendat rēgīnam : incendat rēgīnam ita ut furēns sit
im-plicāre +*dat:* ossibus (: corporī, pectorī) implicet ignem (*amōris*)

āliger -era -erum = quī ālās gerit
ad-fārī = alloquī
Amor -ōris *m* (deus) = Cupīdō (fīlius Veneris)
quī sōlus tēla Typhōea (: fulmina) patris summī temnis (: nōn timēs)
Typhōeus -a -um < Typhōeus -ī *m*, mōnstrum fulmine Iovis occīsum
nūmina : auxilium dīvīnum

frāter tuus Aenēās : utrīusque māter Venus
nōta (: nōt*um est*) tibi ut (: quōmodo) frāter tuus Aenēās *in* pelagō circum omnia lītora iactētur odiīs (: *ob* odi*um*) Iūnōnis acerbae
nostrō dolōre doluistī : mēcum doluistī
Phoenissa -ae *f*, fēmina ex Phoenīcē
blandus -a -um = conciliāns, laudāns
morārī +*acc* = morantem facere
Iūnōnius -a -um < Iūnō; hospiti*um* Iūnōni*um:* Iūnō Aenēam hospitem Dīdōnis Karthāgine retinērī vult
Iūnō haud cessābit tantō cardine rērum (: tantō discrīmine)
quō-circā = quārē, ideō
rēgīnam dolīs ante capere et flammā *amōris* cingere meditor
meditārī = cōgitāre, in animō habēre
nē (ali)quō nūmine (: ā Iūnōne impulsa) sē (: cōnsilium) mūtet

quā = quōmodo
accipe nostram mentem! : audī meum cōnsilium!
accītū *abl* < *ac-cīre* = arcessere; accītū eius = ab eō accītus/arcessītus
rēgius puer (: Ascanius) ad urbem Sīdōniam (: Karthāginem) īre parat
mea māxima cūra : quem māximē cūrō (: dīligō)

dōna ferēns pelagō et flammīs restantia Trōiae.
Hunc ego sōpītum somnō super alta Cythēra
aut super Īdalium sacrātā sēde recondam,
nē quā scīre dolōs mediusve occurrere possit.
Tū faciem illīus noctem nōn amplius ūnam
falle dolō, et nōtōs puerī puer indue vultūs!
ut cum tē gremiō accipiet laetissima Dīdō
rēgālīs inter mēnsās laticemque Lyaeum,
cum dabit amplexūs atque ōscula dulcia fīget,
occultum īnspīrēs ignem fallāsque venēnō!"
Pāret Amor dictīs cārae genetrīcis et ālās
exuit et gressū gaudēns incēdit Iūlī.
At Venus Ascaniō placidam per membra quiētem
inrigat, et fōtum gremiō dea tollit in altōs
Īdaliae lūcōs, ubi mollis amāracus illum
flōribus et dulcī adspīrāns complectitur umbrā.
Iamque ībat dictō pārēns et dōna Cupīdō
rēgia portābat Tyriīs, duce laetus Achātē.
Cum venit, aulaeīs iam sē rēgīna superbīs
aureā composuit spondā mediamque locāvit;
iam pater Aenēās et iam Trōiāna iuventūs

dōna *ē* pelagō et *ē* flammīs (: incendiō) Trōiae restantia
sōpīre = dormientem facere; sōpītum somnō = dormientem
Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, īnsula, Īdalium -ī *n*, cīvitās Cyprī: loca Venerī sacra
in sacrātā sēde *meā* | sac|rā-tā
re-condere = cēlāre
nē quā = nē ūllō modō
medius occurrere = in mediās rēs inter-venīre
amplius *adv comp* = plūs
nōn amplius *quam* ūnam noctem
faciem illīus falle dolō! = faciem (: fōrmam) illīus falsam sūme!
nōtōs vultūs (: partēs vultūs: oculōs, nāsum, ōs...)
in gremiō
latex -icis *m* = aqua, pōtiō
Lyaeus -a -um < Lyaeus -ī *m* = Bacchus; latex Lyaeus = vīnum
amplexus -ūs *m* < amplectī
īn-spīrāre (+*dat*)
īnspīrēs *eī* occultum ignem (amōris) fallāsque *eam* venēnō
venēnum -ī *n* = pōtiō quae morbum vel mortem affert
ex-uere -uisse -ūtum ↔ induere
I|ū-lī
amāracus 
in-rigāre +*dat* = īn-fundere
fovēre fōvisse fōtum = amanter amplectī; dea *eum* fōtum *in* gremiō tollit | Īdalia -ae *f* = Īdalium -ī *n*
amāracus -ī *m*, herba cuius flōrēs odōrem iūcundum ad-spīrant
ad-spīrāre = odōrem ēmittere
aulaea 
laetus duce Achātē (*abl*) : laetus quia Achātēs dux erat
aulaea -ōrum *n pl* = vestēs pendentēs; *sub* aulaeīs superbīs
sē com-pōnere : accumbere
sponda -ae *f* = lectus; rēgīna iam sē *in* aureā spondā composuit mediamque *sē* locāvit
Trōiāna iuventūs = Trōiānī iuvenēs

super *prp* + *acc/abl:* strātō super ostrō = super strātum ostrum
discumbitur (ab iīs) : discumbunt
lympha -ae *f* = aqua
Cerēs -eris *f* : pānis | ē canistrīs



mantēle -is *n* ad tergendās manūs et ōs

tondēre totondisse tōnsum = capillum tollere cultrō
villus -ī *m* = capillus horrēns, saeta; (mantēlia) tōnsīs villīs : sine villīs
intus *sunt* L famulae, quibus cūra (: officium) *est* ōrdine longō penum struere (: īnstruere)
penus -ūs *f* = cibus quī servātur
ad-olēre = (sacrificiī causā) accendere | Penātēs (diī focī) : focus
C aliae *famulae sunt*

onerent/pōnant : onerāre/pōnere dēbent

nec nōn et = atque etiam
per līmina : in triclīnium (ad convīvium)
pictus -a -um (*part* < pingere) = imāginibus ōrnātus; *in* torīs pictīs

'Iūlum' : Cupīdinem! | I|ū-lum

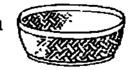
flag-ran|tēs-que
quīre -eō -īvisse = posse; ne-quīre = nōn posse (ne-quit = nōn potest)
(vēlāmen) pictum acanthō = ōrnātum acanthō pictō
īnfēlīx Phoenissa ...... ne-quit
pestis -is *f* = malum fātum, mors
dē-vovēre + *dat* = (fātō) trādere
ex-plēre = satis dare, *pass* satis habēre (mentem : mente, animō)
ārdēscere = ārdēns fierī
tuērī = intuērī; tuendō *puerum dōnaque*

complexus -ūs *m* < complectī; complexū collōque Aenēae : collum Aenēae complexus
pendēre pependisse
implēre = plēnē praestāre

haec (: rēgīna) oculīs, haec pectore tōtō *in puerō* haeret (: fīxa est) et interdum *eum in* gremiō fovet Dīdō īnscia (= quae nescit) quantus deus *sibi* miserae īnsīdat (in gremiō)
īn-sīdere + *dat* = cōnsīdere in

conveniunt, strātōque super discumbitur ostrō.
Dant manibus famulī lymphās Cereremque canistrīs

canistrum -ī *n*



expediunt tōnsīsque ferunt mantēlia villīs.
Quīnquāgintā intus famulae, quibus ōrdine longō
cūra penum struere et flammīs adolēre Penātīs;
centum aliae totidemque parēs aetāte ministrī,
quī dapibus mēnsās onerent et pōcula pōnant.
Nec nōn et Tyriī per līmina laeta frequentēs
convēnēre, torīs iussī discumbere pictīs.
Mīrantur dōna Aenēae, mīrantur 'Iūlum'
flagrantīsque deī vultūs simulātaque verba
pallamque et pictum croceō vēlāmen acanthō.
Praecipuē īnfēlīx, pestī dēvōta futūrae,
explērī mentem nequit ārdēscitque tuendō
Phoenissa, et pariter puerō dōnīsque movētur.
Ille ubi complexū Aenēae collōque pependit
et magnum falsī implēvit genitōris amōrem,
rēgīnam petit. Haec oculīs, haec pectore tōtō
haeret et interdum gremiō fovet, īnscia Dīdō
īnsīdat quantus miserae deus! At memor ille

mātris Acīdaliae paulātim abolēre Sychaeum
incipit et vīvō temptat praevertere amōre
iam prīdem residēs animōs dēsuētaque corda.
Postquam prīma quiēs epulīs mēnsaeque remōtae,
crātēras magnōs statuunt et vīna corōnant.
Fit strepitus tēctīs vōcemque per ampla volūtant
ātria; dēpendent lychnī laqueāribus aureīs
incēnsī et noctem flammīs fūnālia vincunt.
Hīc rēgīna gravem gemmīs aurōque poposcit
implēvitque merō pateram, quam Bēlus et omnēs
ā Bēlō solitī. Tum facta silentia tēctīs:
"Iuppiter! 'hospitibus' nam 'tē dare iūra' loquuntur,
hunc laetum Tyriīsque diem Trōiāque profectīs
esse velīs, nostrōsque huius meminisse minōrēs.
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator et bona Iūnō;
et vōs, ō coetum, Tyriī, celebrāte faventēs!"
Dīxit, et in mēnsam laticum lībāvit honōrem
prīmaque, lībātō, summō tenus attigit ōre;
tum Bitiae dedit increpitāns, ille impiger hausit
spūmantem pateram et plēnō sē prōluit aurō:
post aliī procerēs. Citharā crīnītus Iōpās

māter Acīdalia (< ?) : Venus
ab-olēre = dēlēre (ē memoriā)
prae-vertere + *abl* = magis afficere
: anim*um* iam prīdem resid*em* et cor (amōre) dēsuēt*um* vīvō amōre praevertere temptat
reses -idis *adi* = piger, tardus
dē-suētus -a -um (+*abl*); d. rē = quī rem agere iam nōn solet, oblītus reī
postquam prīma quiēs epulīs *facta est* mēnsaeque remōtae *sunt*
crātēr -is *m* = vās vīnī; -as *acc pl Gr*
statuere = stantem facere, pōnere
corōnāre = corōnīs ōrnāre (vīna : pōcula) | *in* tēctīs (: aedibus)
vōcem volūtāre = clāmāre
dē-pendēre = pendēre (dē)
lychnus -ī *m* = lucerna; lychnī incēnsī
laqueāria -ium *n pl* = tēctum interius caelātum; *dē* laqueāribus aureīs
fūnāle -is *n* = fax (facta ex fūnibus et cērā)
rēgīna pateram gemmīs aurōque gravem (: pateram auream gemmātam) poposcit
Bēlus -ī *m*, prīmus rēx Phoenīcum
quam Bēlus et omnēs ā Bēlō (: Bēlī posterī) *implēre* solitī *sunt*
solēre solitum esse (*perf dēp*)
fact*um est* silenti*um in* tēct*ō* (: factō silentiō in rēgiā) "Iuppiter!" *inquit*
nam : certē, scīlicet
loquuntur = āiunt (: tū hospitibus iūra dare dīceris)
hunc diem laetum esse velīs! = fac ut hic diēs laetus sit
Trōiā profectīs = iīs quī Trōiā profectī sunt
: *et velīs* nostrōs minōrēs huius *diēī* meminisse = fac ut nostrī minōrēs (: posterī) huius diēī meminerint
dator -ōris *m* = quī dat; laetitiae dator = quī laetitiam dat
coetus -ūs *m* < *co-īre* = con-venīre; ō Tyriī, coetum celebrāte...!
celebrāre = fēstum habēre
laticēs -um *m pl* = vīnum; honōs (sacrificium) laticum = vīnum lībātum
lībāre = sacrificiī causā effundere
lībātō *abl* = postquam lībātum est
tenus *prp* + *abl (post posita)* = ad; summō ōre tenus : ad labra
Bitiās -ae *m*, Tyriōrum prīnceps
in-crepitāre = magnā vōce monēre
haurīre -sisse -stum = exhaurīre
ex plēnō aurō : ex plēnā paterā aureā
prō-luere = ūmectāre, lavāre; sē prōluere = pōtāre
procerēs -um *m pl* = prīncipēs
cithara -ae *f* = fidēs | I|ō-pās, fidicen
crīnītus -a -um = crīnēs longōs gerēns

personat aurātā, docuit quem māximus Atlās.
Hic canit errantem lūnam Sōlisque labōrēs,
unde hominum genus et pecudēs, unde imber et ignēs,
Arctūrum pluviāsque Hyadas geminōsque Triōnēs;
quid tantum Ōceanō properent sē tingere sōlēs
hībernī, vel quae tardīs mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausū Tyriī, Trōēsque sequuntur.
Nec nōn et variō noctem sermōne trahēbat
īnfēlīx Dīdō longumque bibēbat amōrem,
multa super Priamō rogitāns, super Hectore multa:
nunc 'quibus Aurōrae vēnisset fīlius armīs?'
nunc 'quālēs Diomēdis equī?' nunc 'quantus Achillēs?'
"Immō age, et ā prīmā dīc, hospes, orīgine nōbīs
īnsidiās" inquit "Danaum cāsūsque tuōrum
errōrēsque tuōs! nam tē iam septima portat
omnibus errantem terrīs et flūctibus aestās."

Iōpās (-ae *m*) citharā aurātā per-sonat
per-sonāre (fidibus) = canere
Atlās -antis *m*, hērōs Graecus (quī caelum umerīs sustinēre dīcitur)
Sōlis labōrēs: Sōl 'labōrat' cum obscūrus fit lūnā opertus
unde *sit* hominum genus et pecudēs, unde *sit* imber et ignēs (: fulgura)
sīdera: Arctūrus -ī *m*, Hyadēs -um *f pl* (*acc Gr* -as), *Septen*triōnēs -um *m pl*
pluvius -a -um = quī imbrem affert
geminōs : duōs (*ursa* māior et minor)
quid sōlēs hībernī tantum properent ... : cūr hieme sōl tam citō occidat
tingere = ūmectāre, mergere; Ōceanō sē tingere : in Ōceanum occidere
quae mora tardīs noctibus ob-stet : quid tardās noctēs morātur
ob-stāre + *dat* = īre prohibēre
in-gemināre (< geminus) = bis facere
plausus -ūs *m* < plaudere; ingemināre plausū = iterum iterumque plaudere
(noctem) trahere = prōdūcere, longiōrem facere
bibēbat amōrem : afficiēbātur amōre
Aurōra -ae *f* (= Ēōs), dea; Aurōrae fīlius: Memnōn
cum quibus armīs
'quālēs *essent* Diomēdis equī?'
'quantus (quam fortis) *esset* Achillēs?'
ā prīmā orīgine
īnsidiae -ārum *f pl* = dolus occultus (īnsidiae Danaōrum: equus ligneus)
error -ōris *m* < errāre
iam septima aestās tē portat errantem = iam septem annōs errās
in omnibus terrīs et flūctibus (: maribus)

ursus -ī *m*
ursa -ae *f*





ursa minor

ursa māior

LIBER II

Conticuēre omnēs intentīque ōra tenēbant.
Inde torō pater Aenēās sīc ōrsus ab altō:
"Īnfandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem,
Trōiānās ut opēs et lāmentābile rēgnum
ēruerint Danaī, quaeque ipse miserrima vīdī
et quōrum pars magna fuī. Quis tālia fandō ......
8 temperet ā lacrimīs? Et iam nox ūmida caelō
praecipitat suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs.
Sed sī tantus amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs
et breviter Trōiae suprēmum audīre labōrem,
quamquam animus meminisse horret lūctūque re-
fūgit,
incipiam: ".."
[*versibus 13–756 Aenēās nārrat excidium Trōiae*]

con-ticēscere -ticuisse = tacēre incipere, tacitus fierī

inde = deinde
sīc ōrsus *est* ab altō torō: "....."

iubēs *mē* īnfandum dolōrem renovāre *nārrandō* ut (: quōmodo) Danaī opēs Trōiānās et lāmentābile rēgnum ēruerint (= dēlēverint)
lāmentābilis -e = miserandus

ē-ruere -uisse -utum = dēlēre
quae *n pl* (: quās rēs miserrimās ipse vīdī et quārum pars magna fuī)

tālia fandō : tālia nārrandō (nārrāns)

temperāre = sē abstinēre
nox ūmida *dē* caelō *sē* praecipitat (in Ōceanum)

cadentia (: occidentia) sīdera somnōs suādent : suādent ut dormiāmus

sī *tibi est* tantus amor cognōscere (: tanta cupiditās cognōscendī) cāsūs nostrōs

ā lūctū re-fūgit

LIBER III

"......................" [*versibus 1–715 nārrat errōrēs suōs*]
716 Sīc pater Aenēās intentīs omnibus ūnus
fāta renārrābat dīvum cursūsque docēbat.
Conticuit tandem factōque hīc fīne quiēvit.

re-nārrāre = nārrāre (reminīscendō)
docēre = nōtum facere

quiēscere -ēvisse; quiēvit : dormītum iit

AENEIDIS

LIBER IV

At rēgīna gravī iamdūdum saucia cūrā
vulnus alit vēnīs et caecō carpitur ignī.
Multa virī virtūs animō multusque recursat
gentis honōs: haerent īnfīxī pectore vultūs
verbaque, nec placidam membrīs dat cūra quiētem.
  Postera Phoebēā lūstrābat lampade terrās
ūmentemque Aurōra polō dīmōverat umbram,
cum sīc ūnanimam adloquitur male sāna sorōrem:
"Anna soror, quae mē suspēnsam īnsomnia terrent!
Quis novus hic nostrīs successit sēdibus hospes!
quem sēsē ōre ferēns, quam fortī pectore et armīs!
Crēdō equidem, nec vāna fidēs, genus esse deōrum.
Dēgenerēs animōs timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
iactātus fātīs! quae bella exhausta canēbat!
Sī mihi nōn animō fixum immōtumque sedēret
nē cui mē vinclō vellem sociāre iugālī,
postquam prīmus amor dēceptam morte fefellit, ...
huic ūnī forsan potuī succumbere culpae!
Anna, fatēbor enim, miserī post fāta Sychaeī

cūra (amantis) = amor (dolēns)
saucia gravī cūrā : vulnerāta sagittā Amōris!
vēnīs : sanguine (per vēnās fluentī)
caecō (: occultō) ignī (*abl* = igne) carpitur (: cōnsūmitur)
multus -a -um = magnus: *magna* virtūs *magnus*que honōs
re-cursāre = re-currere/revertī iterum iterumque (animō : in animum)
īn-fīxī pectore : fīxī in pectore

nec cūra membrīs placidam quiētem (: somnum) dat
Phoebeus -a -um < Phoebus = Sōl
lampas -adis *f* = fax; lampas Phoebea : sōl; postera Aurōra lampade Phoebeā terrās lūstrābat (= illūstrābat)
ūmēns -entis *adi* = ūmidus | *ē* polō
dī-movēre = removēre
ūn-animus -a -um = cui īdem est animus, amīcissimus
Dīdō male sāna (: aegra) ūnanimam sorōrem sīc adloquitur: "....."
suspēnsus -a -um = dubius, incertus
īn-somnium -ī *n* ↔ somnus

novus : imprōvīsus
nostrīs sēdibus (: tēctīs) suc-cessit

quem (: quālem) sēsē ōre (: vultū) ferēns! | sē ferre = sē ostendere
armus -ī *m* = lacertus, umerus
fortī pectore et armīs: *abl quālitātis*
nec vāna *est* fidēs (: nec frūstrā fīdō)
genus *eius* esse deōrum (: dīvīnum)
dēgener -is *adi* = īnfimō genere nātus
arguere = dēmōnstrāre
timor arguit degenerēs *esse* animōs
quibus fātīs ille iactātus *est!*
ex-haurīre = perferre
canēbat : nārrābat

im-mōtus -a -um = nōn mōtus, cōnstāns | sedēret = cōnstitūtum esset
sociāre = socium/sociam facere
nē cui(quam) mē sociāre vellem vincu*l*ō iugālī (: coniugiō)
iugālis -e = coniugum
dē-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = fallere; *mē* dēceptam morte fefellit
culpa -ae *f* = causa accūsandī, noxa
forsan huic ūnī culpae (: inconcessō amōrī) suc-cumbere potuī
suc-cumbere + *dat* ↔ resistere
fāt*a* : fāt*um* (: mortem)

coniugis et sparsōs frāternā caede Penātīs
sōlus hic īnflexit sēnsūs animumque labantem
impulit. Agnōscō veteris vestīgia flammae!
Sed mihi vel tellūs optem prius īma dehīscat
vel pater omnipotēns abigat mē fulmine ad umbrās,
pallentīs umbrās Erebī noctemque profundam,
ante, pudor, quam tē violō aut tua iūra resolvō!
Ille meōs prīmus quī mē sibi iūnxit amōrēs
abstulit – ille habeat sēcum servetque sepulcrō!"
Sīc effāta sinum lacrimīs implēvit obortīs.
  Anna refert: "Ō lūce magis dīlēcta sorōrī!
Sōlane perpetuā maerēns carpēre iuventā
nec dulcīs nātōs Veneris nec praemia nōris?
Id cinerem aut Mānīs crēdis cūrāre sepultōs?
Estō: aegram nūllī quondam flexēre marītī,
nōn Libyae, nōn ante Tyrō; dēspectus Iarbās
ductōrēsque aliī, quōs Āfrica terra triumphīs
dīves alit: placitōne etiam pugnābis amōrī?
Nec venit in mentem quōrum cōnsēderis arvīs?
Hinc Gaetūlae urbēs, genus īnsuperābile bellō,
et Numidae īnfrēnī cingunt et inhospita Syrtis,

frāternus -a -um < frāter
: et postquam caede frāternā (ā frātre factā) Penātēs *nostrī* sparsī sunt
īn-flectere = flectere
sēnsus -ūs *m* < sentīre; sēnsūs *meōs*
labāre = incertus esse, dubitāre; labāns ↔ cōnstāns
flammae *amōris*

sed optem *ut* vel tellūs īma mihi dehīscat vel... | tellūs īma : Īnferī
omni-potēns -entis *adi* = potentissimus; pater omnipotēns : Iuppiter
umbrae : Īnferī, animae mortuōrum
pallēns -entis *adi* = pallidus
Erebus -ī *m*, Orcus, Īnferī
profundus -a -um ↔ altus; nox profunda = nox obscūrissima
pudor : mēns pudēns, fidēs iugālis
violāre = vī rumpere | iūra = lēgēs
re-solvere = solvere, rumpere

ille quī prīmus mē sibi iūnxit meōs amōrēs abstulit (in sepulcrum)

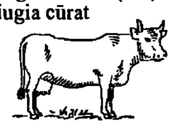
in sepulcrō

ef-fārī < ex- + fārī
sinus -ūs *m* = pectus
ob-orīrī = repente orīrī
refert : respondet
dī-ligere -lēxisse -lēctum; dīlēctus -a -um = cārus; magis dīlēcta : cārior
sorōrī : mihi, sorōrī tuae
-re = -ris *pass pers 2 sg;* carpēre (*fut*) = carpē*ris* : cōnsūmēris, afflīgēris

nec dulc*ēs* nātōs nec Veneris praemia nōris? (= nō*veris fut perf* < nōscere)

cinis -eris *m* = ossa cremāta
Mānēs -ium *m pl*, animae mortuōrum
estō : bene! (probandum est)
tē aegram (= dolentem, maestam)
marītī *in spē* (tē uxōrem petentēs)
Libyae (*loc*) : in Libyā
(iūre) dēspectus *est* Iarbās | I|ar-bās
Iarbās -ae *m*, rēx Gaetūlōrum

ductōrēs = ducēs (: rēgēs)
triumphīs dīves : multōrum triumphōrum (victōriārum)
etiam-ne placitō amōrī *re*pugnābis?
placitus -a -um = quī placet, grātus
nec *tibi* venit in mentem *in* quōrum arvīs cōnsēderis?
Gaetūlī -ōrum, Numidae -ārum *m pl*, gentēs Āfricae; *adi* Gaetūlus -a -um
hinc (: ab hāc parte) ... *nōs* cingunt
īn-superābilis -e / īn-frēnus -a -um = quī superārī / frēnārī nōn potest
in-hospitus -a -um = quī hospitēs/ advenās male recipit

regiō sitī (*abl*) dēserta = regiō ārida	hinc dēserta sitī regiō lātēque furentēs
Barcē -ēs *f*, cīvitās Libyae procul ā Karthāgine; cīvēs: Barcaeī -ōrum *m pl*	Barcaeī. Quid bella Tyrō surgentia dīcam
germānī: Pygmaliōnis (quī bellum minātur) | *versus nōn integer*	germānīque minās?
auspex -icis *m* = quī adiuvat/dūcit; dīs auspicibus : dīs adiuvantibus Iūnōne secundā : Iūnōne favente	Dīs equidem auspicibus reor et Iūnōne secundā
hunc (: hūc) cursum tenuisse carīna -ae *f* = trabs nāvis īnfima, nāvis	hunc cursum Īliacās ventō tenuisse carīnās.
quam (: quantam) tū, soror, hanc urbem cernēs, quae rēgna (: quant*um* rēgn*um*) surgere *cernēs* coniugiō tālī (: coniugiō cum tālī virō)!	Quam tū urbem, soror, hanc cernēs, quae surgere rēgna
Teucr*ōrum* comitantibus armīs (: sī arma Teucrōrum nōs comitantur), quantīs rēbus *gestīs* glōria Pūnica (: Poenōrum) sē attollet (: surget)!	coniugiō tālī! Teucrum comitantibus armīs Pūnica sē quantīs attollet glōria rēbus!
rem poscere aliqu*em* = ... *ab* aliquō (sacra) litāre = dīs faventibus sacrificāre | sac|rīs-que	Tū modo posce deōs veniam, sacrīsque litātīs
indulgēre + *dat* = largīrī; indulgē hospitiō = benignē recipe hospitem in-nectere = excōgitāre	indulgē hospitiō causāsque innecte morandī:
in pelagō | (dē-)saevīre = saevus esse aquōsus -a -um = pluvius	dum pelagō dēsaevit hiems et aquōsus Ŏrīōn,
dum quassātae *sunt* ratēs (: nāvēs) tractābilis -e: nōn tractābilis = intractābilis, asper	quassātaeque ratēs, dum nōn tractābile caelum."
īn-flammāre = ārdentem facere	Hīs dictīs incēnsum animum īnflammāvit amōre spemque dedit dubiae mentī solvitque pudōrem.
prīncipiō = prīmō *adv* dēlūbrum -ī *n* = templum	Prīncipiō dēlūbra adeunt pācemque per ārās
ex-quīrere -sīvisse -sītum = quaerere mactāre = sacrificiī causā occīdere dē mōre : ut mōs est, ut fierī solet bidēns -entis *f* = ovis sacrificanda	exquīrunt; mactant lēctās dē mōre bidentēs
lēgi-fer -a -um = quī lēgēs fert/dat (agricolīs) | Lyaeus -ī *m*, Bacchus	lēgiferae Cererī Phoebōque patrīque Lyaeō,
cui vinc*u*la iugālia cūrae (*dat*) *sunt* : quae coniugia cūrat	Iūnōnī ante omnēs, cui vincla iugālia cūrae.
vacca -ae *f* bōs fēmina (↔ taurus) 	Ipsa tenēns dextrā pateram pulcherrima Dīdō
candēns -entis *adi* = candidus *vīnum* fundit (lībat)	candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,

aut ante ōra deum pinguīs spatiātur ad ārās...

....

Heu, vātum ignārae mentēs! Quid vōta furentem,
quid dēlūbra iuvant? Ēst mollīs flamma medullās
intereā et tacitum vīvit sub pectore vulnus!
Ūritur īnfēlīx Dīdō tōtāque vagātur
urbe furēns – quālis coniectā cerva sagittā,
quam procul incautam nemora inter Crēsia fīxit
pāstor agēns tēlīs līquitque volātile ferrum
nescius: illa fugā silvās saltūsque peragrat
Dictaeōs; haeret laterī lētālis harundō. –
Nunc media Aenēān sēcum per moenia dūcit
Sīdōniāsque ostentat opēs urbemque parātam;
incipit effārī mediāque in vōce resistit –
nunc eadem lābente diē convīvia quaerit,
Īliacōs iterum dēmēns audīre labōrēs
exposcit pendetque iterum nārrantis ab ōre.
Post ubi dīgressī, lūmenque obscūra vicissim
lūna premit suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs,
sōla domō maeret vacuā strātīsque relictīs
incubat – illum absēns absentem auditque videtque.

ante ōra deum : ante signa de*ōrum*
spatiārī = ambulāre, gradī
ad ārās pingu*ēs* (: in quibus est carō pinguis hostiārum)

vātēs : sacerdōtēs
vōtum -ī *n* = quod deō vovētur

medullae -ārum *f pl* = ossium media pars mollis; flamma (amōris) moll*ēs* medullās (: viscera, cor) ēst

tacitum vulnus vīvit (: alitur) sub pectore

vagārī = errāre; *in* tōtā urbe vagātur furēns
cervus -ī *m*, cerva -ae *f*
quālis cerva (: sīcut cerva) quam incautam pāstor sagittā procul coniectā fīxit inter nemora Crēsia
fīgere = trānsfīgere, percutere
Crēsius -a -um = *Crēticus* -a -um < Crēta
volātilis -e = volāns, vēlōx; ferrum volātile : tēlum, sagitta
ne-scius -a -um = nesciēns, īnscius
saltus -ūs *m* = silva montis | pe|rag-rat
Dictaeus -a -um = Crēticus (< Dictē, mōns Crētae) | laterī : in latere
lētālis -e < *lētum* -ī *n* = mors
harundō -inis *f* (= calamus) : sagitta

nunc... nunc (*v*.77) = modo... modo
per media moenia : per mediam urbem
ostentāre = glōriōsē ostendere

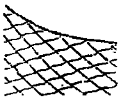
in mediā vōce : in mediō sermōne

eadem convīvia : idem convīvium (: iterum, eōdem modō)
lābente diē : vesperī

ex-poscere = poscere; audīre exposcit = exposcit ut audiat
dī-gredī -gressum = discēdere
post ubi (: postquam) dīgressī *sunt*
vicissim *adv* = suō tempore, interim
lūna obscūra lūmen premit : lūna obscūra fit lūmine pressō (ut occidit)

in domō vacuā maeret
strātum -ī *n* = lectus strātus
strāt*īs* relict*īs* (*dat*) in-cubat = cubat in strāt*ō* *ab Aenēā* relict*ō*

in gremiō Ascanium dē-tinet capta genitōris imāgine (: fōrmā puerī patrī similī)
dē-tinēre = (locō) tenēre
sī īnfandum amōrem fallere (: simulāre) possit | īn-fandus -a -um = nōn dīcendus, prāvus
coeptus -a -um *part perf* < incipere
arma exercēre = armīs sē exercēre
prōpugnāculum -ī *n* = opus quō locus mūnītur/dēfenditur
pendent : cessant, neglegunter
inter-rumpere = interpellāre
minae -ārum *f pl* = quod imminet; minae mūrōrum : mūrī imminentēs
māchina -ae *f* = īnstrūmentum celsum ad aedificandum
aequāta caelō : caelum attingēns (!)

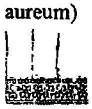

rēte rārum


rēte crēbrum /plaga -ae *f*

iubar -is *n* = prīma lūx; iubare exortō dēlēcta iuventūs portīs it (*vēnātum*)
dē-ligere -lēgisse -lēctum = ēligere
(*feruntur*) rētia rāra, plagae (= rētia crēbra), vēnābula lātō ferrō *mūnīta*
vēnābulum -ī *n* = tēlum ad vēnandum
Massȳlus -a -um : Libycus
odōrus -a -um = odōrem sequēns
vīs *+gen pl* = magnus numerus
thalamus -ī *m* = cubiculum; *in* th.ō
prīmī (Poenōrum) = prīncipēs
īnsignis -e (*+abl*) : ēgregiē ōrnātus
sonipēs -edis (<sonus+pēs) *m* = equus
mandere = dentibus ūtī, mordēre
frēn*um* spūmā*ns*


frēnum -ī *n*

chlamys -ydis *f* = pallium (equitis)
circum-data : indūta (chlamyd*e* Sīdōni*ā*) | limbus -ī *m* = ōra vestis
cui *est* pharetra...
nōdāre = nōdō vincīre (in aurum : in rēte aureum)


limbus pictus


fībula -ae *f*

I|ū-lus

ipse Aenēās pulcherrimus ante aliōs omnēs īnfert sē socium *Dīdōnis* atque agmina iungit (: Trōiānōrum et Tyriōrum vēnantium)

Aut gremiō Ascanium genitōris imāgine capta
dētinet – īnfandum sī fallere possit amōrem?
Nōn coeptae adsurgunt turrēs, nōn arma iuventūs
exercet portūsve aut prōpugnācula bellō
tūta parant: pendent opera interrupta minaeque
mūrōrum ingentēs aequātaque māchina caelō.
.... [*v. 90–128: Colloquium Iūnōnis et Veneris*]
Ōceanum intereā surgēns Aurōra relīquit. – 129
It portīs, iubare exortō, dēlēcta iuventūs
– rētia rāra, plagae, lātō vēnābula ferrō.
Massȳlīque ruunt equitēs et odōra canum vīs.
Rēgīnam thalamō cūnctantem ad līmina prīmī
Poenōrum exspectant, ostrōque īnsignis et aurō
stat sonipēs ac frēna ferōx spūmantia mandit.
Tandem prōgreditur magnā stīpante catervā
Sīdōniam pictō chlamydem circumdata limbō;
cui pharetra ex aurō, crīnēs nōdantur in aurum,
aurea purpuream subnectit fībula vestem.
Nec nōn et Phrygiī comitēs et laetus Iūlus
incēdunt. Ipse ante aliōs pulcherrimus omnīs
īnfert sē socium Aenēās atque agmina iungit.

Quālis ubi hībernam Lyciam Xanthīque fluenta
dēserit ac Dēlum māternam invīsit Apollō
īnstauratque chorōs, mixtīque altāria circum
Crētēsque Dryopēsque fremunt pictīque Agathyrsī:
ipse iugīs Cynthī graditur, mollīque fluentem
fronde premit crīnem fingēns atque implicat aurō,
tēla sonant umerīs: haud illō sēgnior ībat
Aenēās, tantum ēgregiō decus ēnitet ōre.
Postquam altōs ventum in montīs atque invia lustra,
ecce ferae saxī dēiectae vertice caprae
dēcurrēre iugīs; aliā dē parte patentīs
trānsmittunt cursū campōs atque agmina cervī
pulverulenta fugā glomerant montīsque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediīs in vallibus ācrī
gaudet equō iamque hōs cursū, iam praeterit illōs,
spūmantemque darī pecora inter inertia vōtīs
optat aprum aut fulvum dēscendere monte leōnem.
   Intereā magnō miscērī murmure caelum
incipit, īnsequitur commixtā grandine nimbus,
et Tyriī comitēs passim et Trōiāna iuventūs
Dardaniusque nepōs Veneris dīversa per agrōs

quālis Apollō (: sīcut Apollō) ...
Xanthus -ī *m*, fluvius Lyciae Apollinī sacer | fluenta *n pl* = fluvius
Xanthī fluenta = Xanth*um* fluvium
māternus -a -um < māter; Dēlum māternam in-vīsit (= vīsit): Apollō Dēlī nātus est mātre Lātōnā
īnstaurāre = renovāre, rūrsus dūcere
circum altāria mixtī fremunt
Crētēs -um, Dryopēs -um, Agathyrsī -ōrum *m pl*, gentēs Crētae, Thessaliae, Thrāciae
Crē-tēs|queD-ry-o|pēs
ipse : Apollō | *in* iugīs Cynthī
fluentem (: passum) crīnem mollī fronde premit (foliīs fīxīs ōrnat)
fingere = fōrmam dare
aurō : rētī aureō
tēla (: sagittae) sonant umerīs (: in pharetrā quae umerīs portātur)
sēgnis -e ↔ ācer; haud illō sēgnior : tam ācer quam ille (: Apollō)
tantum decus (= tantus decor) *ex* ēgregiō ōre ē-nitet
ē-nitēre = splendēre, fulgēre (ex)
postquam ventum *est* (: vēnērunt) in altōs mont*ē*s atque invia lustra
lustrum -ī *n* = saltus ferārum
caprae ferae *dē* vertice saxī dē-iectae dē-currēr*unt dē* iugīs
dē-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum (< dē + iacere) = dē-pellere

trāns-mittere = trānsīre
cervī patent*ē*s campōs cursū trānsmittunt atque agmina pulverulenta *in* fugā glomerant
pulverulentus -a -um < pulvis
glomerāre = in ūnum gregem cōgere

iam... iam = modo... modo; iam hōs iam illōs cursū praeter-it
in-ers -ertis *adi* = sēgnis (↔ ācer)
inter inertia pecora (inertēs cervōs!)
vōtīs (= precibus) optat spūmantem aprum *sibi* darī (: ut aper spūmāns sibi dētur) aut fulvum leōnem *dē* monte dēscendere (: ut fulvus leō ... dēscendat) | fulvus -a -um = flāvus
miscērī = turbārī

com-miscēre = im-miscēre

passim *adv* = lātē, ubīque

Dardanius nepōs Veneris: Ascanius
pe|r ag-rōs

tēcta metū petiēre. Ruunt dē montibus amnēs!
Spēluncam Dīdō dux et Trōiānus eandem
dēveniunt. Prīma et Tellūs et prōnuba Iūnō
dant signum; fulsēre ignēs et cōnscius aethēr
cōnūbiīs, summōque ululārunt vertice Nymphae.
Ille diēs prīmus lētī prīmusque malōrum
causa fuit; neque enim speciē fāmāve movētur
nec iam fūrtīvum Dīdō meditātur amōrem:
'coniugium' vocat, hōc praetexit nōmine culpam.
  Extemplō Libyae magnās it Fāma per urbēs,
Fāma, malum quā nōn aliud vēlōcius ūllum:
mōbilitāte viget vīrīsque adquīrit eundō,
parva metū prīmō, mox sēsē attollit in aurās
ingrediturque solō et caput inter nūbila condit.
Illam Terra parēns – īrā irrītāta deōrum –
extrēmam, ut perhibent, Coeō Enceladōque sorōrem
prōgenuit pedibus celerem et pernīcibus ālīs,
mōnstrum horrendum, ingēns, cui quot sunt corpore
  plūmae,
tot vigilēs oculī subter – mīrābile dictū! –
tot linguae, totidem ōra sonant, tot subrigit aurīs!

pet*iēre* = pet*īvērunt*

Dīdō et dux Trōiānus *in* eandem spēluncam dēveniunt
Tellūs -ūris *f*, dea (Terra māter)
prōnuba -ae *f* = mātrōna quae novam uxōrem ad marītum dūcit
ignēs : fulgura ('facēs iugālēs')
cōnscius (: testis) *fuit* aethēr cōn*ū*biīs

in summō vertice (montis)
ululāv*ē*runt ('carmen iugāle' cantāvērunt)
lētum -ī *n* = mors; ille diēs prīmus lētī prīmusque malōrum causa (: prīma causa lētī malōrumque) fuit
speciēs -ēī *f* = quod aspicitur
fāma -ae *f* = quod dīcitur

fūrtīvus -a -um (< fūrtum) = clam factus, cēlandus

prae-texere = dissimulāre

Fāma (dea, Terrae fīlia) per magnās urbēs Libyae it
Fāma, quā nōn ūllum aliud malum vēlōcius *est*
mōbilitās -ātis *f* < *mōbilis* -e = quī facile movētur, vēlōx
vigēre = valēre, validus esse
ad-/ac-quīrere (< ad + quaerere) ↔ āmittere; vīr*ē*sque adquīrit eundō (: cum eat)

in-gredī = gradī; ingreditur *in* solō
nūbila -ōrum *n pl* = nūbēs
con-dere = cēlāre
Fāma est Terrae fīlia extrēma: illam Terra parēns extrēmam... prō-genuit
irrītāre = īrātum facere; irrītāta īrā deōrum (: in deōs, quī fīliōs eius pepulerant) | per-hibēre = nārrāre
Coeus, Enceladus -ī *m*, mōnstra, fīliī Terrae (Fāmae frātrēs māiōrēs)
prō-gignere -genuisse = gignere
pernīx -īcis *adi* = properāns, vēlōx

in corpore

plūma -ae *f* = penna (levis/mollis)

tot *sunt* vigilēs oculī subter
subter *adv* = īnfrā (: sub plūmīs)

sub-rigere = surgentem facere, tollere | sub-ri-gi|tau-rīs

Nocte volat caelī mediō terraeque per umbram
strīdēns, nec dulcī dēclīnat lūmina somnō;
lūce sedet cūstōs aut summī culmine tēctī
turribus aut altīs, et magnās territat urbēs,
tam fictī prāvīque tenāx quam nūntia vērī.
Haec tum multiplicī populōs sermōne replēbat
gaudēns, et pariter facta atque īnfecta canēbat:
'Vēnisse Aenēān Trōiānō sanguine crētum,
cui sē pulchra virō dignētur iungere Dīdō!
Nunc hiemem inter sē luxū, quam longa, fovēre
rēgnōrum immemorēs turpīque cupīdine captōs!'
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ōra.
Prōtinus ad rēgem cursūs dētorquet Iarbān
incenditque animum dictīs atque aggerat īrās.
  Hic ¹Hammōne satus raptā Garamantide Nymphā
templa Iovī centum lātīs immānia rēgnīs,
centum ārās posuit vigilemque sacrāverat ignem.

....

Isque āmēns animī et rūmōre accēnsus amārō
dīcitur ante ārās media inter nūmina dīvum
multa Iovem manibus supplex ōrāsse supīnīs:

mediō caelī terraeque : media inter caelum terramque
umbra : tenebrae
nec lūmina dēclīnat (: oculōs claudit) dulcī somnō
lūce = interdiū (↔ nocte)
aut *in* culmine summī tēctī aut *in* turribus altīs
territāre = magnō terrōre afficere
fingere fīnxisse fictum = falsum excōgitāre; fictum -ī *n* ↔ vērum
tenāx -ācis *adi* = tenēns (memoriā), memor | nūntius -ī *m*, nūntia -ae *f*
multiplex -icis *adi* = varius
re-plēre = complēre
īn-fectus -a -um = nōn factus, fictus; *n pl* quae facta nōn sunt (↔ facta)
crētum (< crēscere) : ortum, nātum
'... cui virō pulchra Dīdō sē iungere dignētur! nunc *eōs* inter sē hiemem quam longa *sit* (: tōtam hiemem longam) luxū fovēre (: placidē cōnsūmere) ...'
im-memor -is *adi* +*gen* = oblītus (↔ memor)
dea foeda (: Fāma) in ōra (: linguās) vir*ōrum* dif-fundit (: spargit)
dē-torquēre = in aliam partem vertere
ad rēgem Iarb*ān* (*acc Gr*) | I|ar-bān
aggerāre = graviōrem facere, augēre
Hammō -ōnis *m*, deus Libyae summus (= Iuppiter)
serere sēvisse satum : gignere; Hammōne satus : Hammōne nātus
Garamantis -idis *adi f* < Garamantēs -ium *m pl*, gēns Libyae
Iovī (Hammōnī) c templa immānia, c ārās posuit *in* lāt*ō* rēgn*ō*
(ignis) vigil : semper ārdēns
āmēns animī (*loc* : in animō)
amārus -a -um = acerbus
inter media nūmina dīv*ōrum* = inter mediōs deōs (in deōrum mediō)
ōrāsse = ōrā*vi*sse
supīnus -a -um = in tergō iacēns; (manūs) supīnae = sūrsum versae

"Iuppiter omnipotēns! – cui nunc Maurūsia pictīs
gēns epulāta torīs Lēnaeum lībat honōrem –
aspicis haec? An tē, genitor, cum fulmina torquēs
nēquīquam horrēmus, caecīque in nūbibus ignēs
terrificant animōs et inānia murmura miscent?
Fēmina, quae nostrīs errāns in fīnibus urbem
exiguam pretiō posuit, cui lītus arandum
cuique locī lēgēs dedimus, cōnūbia nostra
reppulit ac dominum Aenēān in rēgna recēpit!
Et nunc ille 'Paris' cum sēmivirō comitātū,
Maeoniā mentum mitrā crīnemque madentem
subnexus, raptō potĭtur – nōs mūnera templīs
quippe tuīs ferimus fāmamque fovēmus inānem!"
  Tālibus ōrantem dictīs ārāsque tenentem
audiit Omnipotēns, oculōsque ad moenia torsit
rēgia et oblītōs fāmae meliōris amantīs.
Tum sīc Mercurium adloquitur ac tālia mandat:
"Vāde age, nāte! vocā Zephyrōs et lābere pennīs
Dardaniumque ducem – Tyriā Karthāgine quī nunc
exspectat fātīsque datās nōn respicit urbēs –
adloquere et celerīs dēfer mea dicta per aurās!

Maurūsius -a -um < Maurētānia -ae *f*, regiō Āfricae (ad Ōceanum)
epulārī = cēnāre; pictīs torīs epulāta = postquam in pictīs torīs cēnāvit
Lēnaeus -a -um = Lyaeus; honōrem Lēnaeum lībat = sacrificia vīnī facit
(fulmen) torquēre = iacere

: an caecī sunt ignēs quī animōs terrificant et inānia (: vāna) murmura (: tonitrūs) quae animōs miscent?
terrificāre = territāre
miscēre = perturbāre

pretiō : in solō pretiō ēmptō (I.367)
cui lītus (harēnae) arandum dedimus
locī lēgēs : condiciōnēs dē locō tenendō
cōnūbi*um meum* reppulit ac dominum Aenē*am* in rēgn*um* recēpit
re-pellere reppulisse re-pulsum

Paris: quī uxōrem aliēnam surripuit
sēmi-vir -ī *adi* = (vir) mulierī similis
comitātus -ūs *m* = comitum numerus
Maeonius -a -um < Maeonia = Lȳdia
: quī mentum crīnemque madentem mitrā Maeoniā subnexuit | mit|rā
mitra -ae *f* = pilleus quī sub mentum nectitur | madēns -entis = ūmidus
raptum -ī *n* = quod raptum est (: Dīdōnis rēgnum) | pot*i*tur = potītur
quippe nōs mūnera templīs tuīs ferimus fāmamque *tuam* fovēmus inānem (: frūstrā)!



aud*i*it = aud*ī*vit
oculōs ad moenia rēgia torsit (: vertit) et *ad* amant*ēs* fāmae meliōris oblītōs (: Aenēam et Dīdōnem)

nāte! = fīlī! Mercurius est fīlius Iovis
pennīs (: ālīs) lābī : volāre

Tyriā Karthāgine = Karthāgine (*loc*) in urbe Tyriā
exspectat : morātur
: neque urbēs fātīs datās (: prōmissās) respicit (: cūrat)
et *eī* dēfer mea dicta per celerēs aurās (: celeriter per aurās)

Nōn illum nōbīs genetrīx pulcherrima tālem
prōmīsit Grāiumque ideō bis vindicat armīs;
sed 'fore quī gravidam imperiīs bellōque frementem
Italiam regeret, genus altō ā sanguine Teucrī
prōderet, ac tōtum sub lēgēs mitteret orbem.'
Sī nūlla accendit tantārum glōria rērum
nec super ipse suā mōlītur laude labōrem,
Ascaniōne pater Rōmānās invidet arcēs?
Quid struit? aut quā spē | inimīcā in gente morātur
nec prōlem Ausoniam et Lāvīnia respicit arva?
Nāviget! haec summa est, hic nostrī nūntius estō!"
  Dīxerat. Ille patris magnī pārēre parābat
imperiō: et prīmum pedibus tālāria nectit
aurea, quae sublīmem ālīs sīve aequora suprā
seu terram rapidō pariter cum flāmine portant.
Tum virgam capit – hāc animās ille ēvocat Orcō
pallentīs, aliās sub Tartara trīstia mittit,
dat somnōs adimitque, et lūmina morte resignat;
illā frētus agit ventōs et turbida trānat
nūbila. Iamque volāns apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis dūrī caelum quī vertice fulcit.

genetrīx pulcherrima : Venus
tālem : amōre captum

: nec ideō (: ut Karthāgine manēret) *eum* bis vindic*āvit ab* armīs Grā-iōrum | vindicāre = salvum tuērī
sed *prōmīsit 'illum* fore quī Italiam ... regeret, genus... prōderet, ac...'
gravida imperiīs = imperia paritūra
It-a-li|am
altō sanguine : nōbilī sanguine
Teucer -crī *m*, prīmus rēx Phrygiae, cuius fīlia Dardanō nūpsit
prō-dere -didisse -ditum = trādere ad posterōs, prōdūcere

sī glōria tantārum rērum nūlla (: nihil, minimē) *eum* accendit

nec ipse super suā laude labōrem mōlītur (: labōrat, cūrā afficitur)

invidēre + *dat* = darī nōlle (ob invidiam)

quā spē? : quid spērāns?

prōlem : posterōs
Ausonius -a -um < Ausonia -ae *f* = Italia

summa -ae *f* = tōta rēs, rēs ipsa
nostrī (*gen* < nōs) : ā nōbīs (ā mē)



tālāria -ium *n pl* = ālae quae *tālīs* nectuntur; *tālus* -ī *m* = crūs īnfimum

quae *eum* sublīmem ālīs portant sīve suprā aequora seu *suprā* terram
flāmen -inis *n* (< flāre) = ventus
pariter cum rapidō flāmine : tam rapidē quam flāmen
virga Mercuriī: *caduceum* -ī *n*
Orcus -ī *m*, deus Īnferōrum, Īnferī
hāc ille animās pallentēs *ex* Orcō ē-vocat
Tartara -ōrum *n pl*, Īnferī


caduceum

lūmina morte (: oculōs mortuōrum) re-signat (: aperit, ut videant viam ad Īnferōs ferentem?)
frētus -a -um + *abl* = cōnfīdēns; illā *virgā* frētus : caduceō frētus (ūtēns)
trā-nāre = *trāns-natāre*
apex -icis *m* = vertex
Atlās -antis *m* = mōns Maurētāniae (et hērōs) quī caelum vertice (umerīs) fulcīre dīcitur
fulcīre -sisse -tum = sustinēre

....

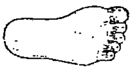
Hīc prīmum paribus nītēns Cyllēnius ālīs 252
cōnstitit: hinc tōtō praeceps sē corpore ad undās
mīsit avī similis, quae circum lītora, circum
piscōsōs scopulōs humilis volat aequora iūxtā. 255

....

Ut prīmum ālātīs tetigit māgālia plantīs 259
Aenēān fundantem arcēs ac tēcta novantem 260
cōnspicit. Atque illī stēllātus iaspide fulvā
ēnsis erat Tyriōque ārdēbat mūrice laena
dēmissa ex umerīs, dīves quae mūnera Dīdō
fēcerat, et tenuī tēlās discrēverat aurō.
Continuō invādit: "Tū nunc Karthāginis altae 265
fundāmenta locās pulchramque – uxōrius! – urbem
exstruis – heu, rēgnī rērumque oblīte tuārum!
Ipse deum tibi mē clārō dēmittit Olympō
rēgnātor, caelum ac terrās quī nūmine torquet,
ipse haec ferre iubet celerīs mandāta per aurās: 270
Quid struis? aut quā spē Libycīs teris ōtia terrīs?
Sī tē nūlla movet tantārum glōria rērum, [..........]
Ascanium surgentem et spēs hērēdis Iūlī 274

Cyllēnius -ī *m*, Mercurius; < Cyllēnē -ēs *f*, mōns Peloponnēsī ubi nātus est Mercurius
nītī nīxum = labōrāre, operam dare
praeceps -cipitis *adi* (< prae + caput) = praecipitāns; tōtō corpore praeceps sē mīsit (: sē praecipitāvit) ad undās

piscōsus -a -um = plēnus piscium
iūxtā aequora

planta 

planta -ae *f* = pedis pars īnfima
māgālia -ium *n pl* = casae Libycae

fundāre = fundāmenta locāre (aedificiī), condere
novāre = novam rem facere; tēcta novāre = novās domōs aedificāre
stēllātus -a -um (< stēlla) : gemmātus
iaspis -idis *f* = gemma splendida
ārdēbat : splendēbat
mūrex -icis *m* = purpura (color)
laena -ae *f* = pallium ē lānā factum

quae mūnera dīves Dīdō fēcerat

tēla -ae *f* = vestis quae texitur; tēlās dis-cernere : texere (tenuī aurō : fīlīs aureīs)

in-vādere = impetum facere, prōtinus accēdere/incipere

uxōrius -a -um = uxōrem habēns, uxōrī pārēns

ipse de*ō*rum rēgnātor mē tibi (: ad tē) dē-mittit *dē* clārō Olympō

rēgnātor -ōris *m* = rēx
torquet : versat, regit

haec mandāta (imperia) *mē* ferre iubet per celer*ē*s aurās

quā spē *in* Libycīs terrīs ōti*um* teris?
terere trīvisse trītum = (tempus) frūstrā cōnsūmere, perdere

surgentem = crēscentem | I|ū-lī
hērēs -ēdis *m* = is cui trāduntur rēs virī mortuī

respice, cui rēgnum Italiae Rōmānaque tellūs
dēbētur!" Tālī Cyllēnius ōre locūtus
mortālīs vīsūs mediō sermōne relīquit
et procul in tenuem ex oculīs ēvānuit auram.
At vērō Aenēās aspectū obmūtuit āmēns,
arrēctaeque horrōre comae et vōx faucibus haesit.
Ārdet abīre fugā dulcīsque relinquere terrās,
attonitus tantō monitū imperiōque deōrum.
'Heu, quid agat? quō nunc rēgīnam ambīre furentem
audeat adfātū? quae prīma exōrdia sūmat?'
Atque animum nunc hūc celerem nunc dīvidit illūc
in partīsque rapit variās perque omnia versat.
Haec alternantī potior sententia vīsa est:
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum
– 'classem aptent tacitī sociōsque ad lītora cōgant,
arma parent et quae rēbus sit causa novandīs
dissimulent! Sēsē intereā – quandō optima Dīdō
nesciat et tantōs rumpī nōn spēret amōrēs –
temptātūrum aditūs et quae mollissima fandī
tempora, quis rēbus dexter modus.' Ōcius omnēs
imperiō laetī pārent et iussa facessunt.

spēs hērēdis Iūlī respice = respice quae hērēs *tuus* Iūlus spērat
It-a-li|ae
tālī ōre : tālibus verbīs
vīsus -ūs *m* = cōnspectus
mortālēs vīsūs (: cōnspectum hominum) *in* mediō sermōne relīquit
ē-vānēscere -nuisse ↔ appārēre
aspectū *deī*
ob-mūtēscere -tuisse = mūtus fierī
ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = surgentem/horrentem facere; arrēctae *sunt* comae = comae horruērunt
faucēs -ium *f pl* = ōs/collum interius; vōx *in* faucibus haesit = vōx dēfuit
ārdēre + *īnf* = ārdenter cupere
fugā abīre = aufugere
monitus -ūs *m* < monēre
Aenēās: "quid ag*am*? ... aude*am*? ... sūm*am*?"
ambīre -īvisse -ītum = ōrātum adīre
quō adfātū (: quibus verbīs) nunc rēgīnam furentem ambīre audeat?
ad-fātus -ūs *m* < ad-fārī
exōrdium -ī *n* = initium; exōrdium sūmere = ōrdīrī, incipere
nunc... nunc = modo... modo; nunc hūc nunc illūc animum celerem dīvidit
alternāre = dubius esse (inter duo cōnsilia); *eī* alternantī haec sententia potior (= melior) visa est: ...
Mnestheus -ī *m*, Trōiānus; -a *acc Gr*
Mnesthe*um* Sergestumque... vocat, *quibus imperat ut* 'classem aptent...' ("classem aptā*te*...!")
cōgere = convenīre iubēre
quae sit causa rēbus novandīs (: rēs novandī, novī cōnsiliī)
dis-simulāre = cēlāre (simulandō)
quandō = quoniam
'sēsē intereā ... aditūs (: eam adīre) temptātūrum *esse*'
spērāre + *acc*+ *īnf* = (fore) putāre, exspectāre
ad-itus -ūs *m* < ad-īre
quae *sint* mollissima (: placidissima) tempora fandī (: eam adfandī), quī modus dexter rēbus (: rēs agendī)
dexter -era -erum = conveniēns
ōcius *adv comp* = celerius, celeriter
facessere = citō perficere, exsequī

At rēgīna dolōs – quis fallere possit amantem? –
praesēnsit, mōtūsque excēpit prīma futūrōs
– omnia tūta timēns. Eadem impia Fāma furentī
dētulit 'armārī classem cursumque parārī!'
Saevit inops animī tōtamque incēnsa per urbem
bacchātur, quālis commōtīs excita sacrīs



Bacchae

Thȳias, ubi audītō stimulant trietērica 'Bacchō!'
orgia nocturnusque vocat clāmōre Cithaerōn.
Tandem hīs Aenēān compellat vōcibus ultrō:
"Dissimulāre etiam spērāstī – perfide! – tantum
posse nefās tacitusque meā dēcēdere terrā?
Nec tē noster amor nec tē data dextera quondam
nec moritūra tenet crūdēlī fūnere Dīdō?
Quīn etiam hībernō mōlīris sīdere classem
et mediīs properās Aquilōnibus īre per altum,
crūdēlis! Quid, sī nōn arva aliēna domōsque
ignōtās peterēs, et Trōia antīqua manēret,
Trōia per undōsum peterētur classibus aequor?
Mēne fugis? Per ego hās lacrimās dextramque tuam tē

prae-sentīre = ante sentīre
mōtus -ūs *m* < movēre
ex-cipere = exaudīre, cognōscere

tūta : quae tūta videntur
rēgīnae furentī

dē-ferre + *acc+īnf* = nūntiāre

saevīre = saevus esse, furere
in-ops -opis *adi* + *gen* = egēnus; inops animī/mentis : āmēns
bacchārī = furere ut *Baccha* (-ae *f*), fēmina incēnsa Bacchum adōrāns
com-mōtīs sacrīs : cum sacra (sacrae rēs) moventur/quatiuntur | sac-rīs
ex-ciēre -cīvisse -citum = excitāre
Thyias -adis *f* = Baccha; quālis Th. audītō 'Bacchō' clāmōre: "Bacche!"
stimulāre = incitāre; ubi *eam* stimulant orgia trietērica | trietērica = tertiō quōque annō celebrāta
orgia -ōrum *n pl* = diēs fēstī Bacchī
nocturnus -a -um < nox (noctū vocat)
Cithaerōn -is *m*, mōns Graeciae ubi orgia nocturna celebrantur
ultrō *adv* = nōn rogātus, per sē

etiam spērā*vi*stī tantum nefās dissimulāre posse...?

tacitus (: clam) *ē* meā terrā dē-cēdere

nec tē tenet noster amor nec...?
dextera = dextra; data dextera : prōmissum (quō dextera datur)
moritūrus -a -um *part fut* < morī
fūnus -eris *n* : mors
hībernō sīdere (: caelō) : hībernō tempore, hieme
classem mōlīrī = classem aptāre/armāre

num Trōia (*ā tē*) peterētur...? : num Trōiam peterēs...?
undōsus -a -um = undīs turbātus

per hās lacrimās dextramque tuam ... ego tē .... ōrō (*v.* 319) ...

– quandō aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa relīquī –
per cōnūbia nostra, per inceptōs hymenaeōs,
sī bene quid dē tē meruī, fuit aut tibi quicquam
dulce meum, miserēre domūs lābentis et istam
– ōrō, sī quis adhūc precibus locus – exue mentem!
Tē propter Libycae gentēs Nomadumque tyrannī
ōdēre, īnfēnsī Tyriī; tē propter eundem
exstīnctus pudor et, quā sōlā sīdera adībam,
fāma prior. Cui mē moribundam dēseris, hospes?
– hoc sōlum nōmen quoniam dē 'coniuge' restat.
Quid moror? An mea Pygmaliōn dum moenia frāter
dēstruat aut captam dūcat Gaetūlus Iarbās?
Saltem sī qua mihī dē tē suscepta fuisset
ante fugam subolēs, sī quis mihi parvulus aulā
lūderet 'Aenēās', quī tē tamen ōre referret,
nōn equidem omnīnō capta ac dēserta vidērer."
  Dīxerat. Ille Iovis monitīs immōta tenēbat
lūmina et obnīxus cūram sub corde premēbat.
Tandem pauca refert: "Ego tē, quae plūrima fandō
ēnumerāre valēs, numquam, rēgīna, negābō
prōmeritam, nec mē meminisse pigēbit Elissae,

quandō iam nihil aliud ipsa mihi relīquī; (nihil aliud : quam meās lacrimās et tuum prōmissum)
in-ceptus -a -um = coeptus
hymenaeī -ōrum *m pl* = coniugium
sī quid bene meruī dē tē (= sī quid tibi bene fēcī) aut *sī* quicquam meum (: ā mē factum) tibi dulce fuit
quicquam = qui*d*quam
miserērī +*gen* = miserārī +*acc;* miserēre domūs *meae* (: generis meī) lābentis!
sī (ali)qu*ī* locus *est* precibus
exue (: mūtā) istam mentem!

propter tē
Nomadēs -um *m pl* = Numidae
mē ōd*ērunt*
Tyriī *mihi* īnfēnsī *sunt*
propter tē eundem : etiam propter tē
exstīnctus *est* pudor et fāma (: glōria) prior, quā sōlā sīdera adībam!
moribundus -a -um = brevī moritūrus, moriēns
quoniam hoc sōlum nōmen ('hospes') restat dē (: prō) 'coniuge'
an dum frāter Pygmaliōn mea moenia dēstruat aut captam *mē* dūcat Gaetūlus Iarbās?
I|ar-bās

sī (ali)qua subolēs mih*i* fuisset dē tē suscepta (: genita) ante fugam *tuam*
subolēs -is *f* = prōlēs
sī (ali)quis parvulus 'Aenēās' mihi lūderet *in* aulā
quī tē tamen ōre (: vultū) *mihi* referret (tamen : etsī abessēs)

monita -ōrum *n pl* < monēre; Iovis monitīs = Iovis monitū
im-mōtus -a -um = quī nōn movētur
lūmina : oculōs
obnīxus -a -um = cōnstāns
refert : respondet
ego numquam negābō tē, rēgīna, *dē mē* prō-meritam esse quae plūrima fandō ēnumerāre valēs (= potes)
ē-numerāre = multa dīcere numerō
prō-merērī -itum *dēp* = merēre
pigēre: mē piget ↔ mē iuvat
Elissa -ae *f* = Dīdō

dum ipse memor *sum* meī = dum memoria mihi est; meī *gen* < ego
spīritus -ūs *m* (< spīrāre) = anima

abs-condere -disse -ditum = cēlāre; hanc fugam abscondere

fūrtō *adv* = fūrtīvē

nē finge! : nōlī tē fallere!
coniugis taedās prae-tendere : uxōrem dūcere
taeda -ae *f* = fax iugālis
prae-tendere -disse = ante sē tendere
foedus -eris *n* = lēx inter duōs statūta; in h*oc* foed*us* (: coniugium) vēnī
sī fāta mē paterentur meīs auspiciīs dūcere vītam (: vīvere)
auspicium -ī *n* (< auspex) = imperium; meīs auspiciīs : ut mihi libet
sponte meā = meā voluntāte
com-pōnere ↔ excitāre

rel-i-qui|ās
colerem : cūrārem

recidīvus -a -um = resurgēns, renovātus; *meā* manū Pergama recidīva posuissem (: restituissem) victīs
Grȳnēus -a -um < Grȳnium, cīvitās Asiae Apollinī sacra | It-a-li-am
Italiam magnam Grȳnēus Apollō *mē iussit capessere* (= petere/capere); Italiam capessere *mē* iuss*ērunt* sortēs Lyciae (ab Apolline datae)
Lycius -a -um < Lycia, ubi Apollō sortēs (respōnsa dē fātō) reddit
hic amor *meus*, haec patria *mea* est
sī tē, Phoenissam, Karthāginis arcēs Libycaeque urbis aspectus dētinet, quae invidia est Teucrōs *in* terrā Ausoniā cōnsīdere? (: cūr Teucrīs invidēs... cōnsīdere?)
tandem : dīc mihi! rogō tē!

exter -era -erum = quī extrā est
et (etiam) nōs exter*um* rēgn*um* quaerere fās *est*

quotiēns = quotiēs; *totiēs* quotiēs...
mē imāgō patris Anchīsae turbida... in somnīs admonet et terret
igneus -a -um < ignis

imāgō = quod in somnīs vidētur; turbida : perturbāta

mē puer Ascanius *admonet*
iniūria capitis cārī : iniūria capitī (: puerō) cārō facta
fraudāre = fallere; + *abl* iniūriā adimere | fātālis -e = fātō datus

dum memor ipse meī, dum spīritus hōs regit artūs.
Prō rē pauca loquar: neque ego hanc abscondere
  fūrtō
spērāvī (nē finge!) fugam, nec coniugis umquam
praetendī taedās aut haec in foedera vēnī.
Mē sī fāta meīs paterentur dūcere vītam
auspiciīs et sponte meā compōnere cūrās,
urbem Trōiānam prīmum dulcīsque meōrum
reliquiās colerem, [Priamī tēcta alta manērent,]
et recidīva manū posuissem Pergama victīs! –
sed nunc Italiam magnam Grȳnēus Apollō,
Italiam Lyciae iussēre capessere sortēs;
hic ˈamor, haec patria est. Sī tē Karthāginis arcēs
Phoenissam Libycaeque aspectus dētinet urbis,
quae tandem Ausoniā Teucrōs cōnsīdere terrā
invidia est? Et nōs fās extera quaerere rēgna.
Mē patris Anchīsae, quotiēns ūmentibus umbrīs
nox operit terrās, quotiēns astra ignea surgunt,
admonet in somnīs et turbida terret imagō;
mē puer Ascanius capitisque iniūria cārī,
quem rēgnō Hesperiae fraudō et fātālibus arvīs.

Nunc etiam interpres dīvum Iove missus ab ipsō
(testor utrumque caput) celerīs mandāta per aurās
dētulit: ipse deum manifēstō in lūmine vīdī
intrantem mūrōs vōcemque hīs auribus hausī.
Dēsine mēque tuīs incendere tēque querēllīs!
Italiam nōn sponte sequor."
  Tālia dīcentem iamdūdum āversa tuētur
hūc illūc volvēns oculōs tōtumque pererrat
lūminibus tacitīs, et sīc accēnsa profātur:
"Nec tibi dīva parēns generis nec Dardanus auctor
– perfide! – sed dūrīs genuit tē cautibus horrēns
Caucasus Hyrcānaeque admōrunt ūbera tigrēs!
Nam quid dissimulō aut quae mē ad māiōra reservō?
Num flētū ingemuit nostrō? num lūmina flexit?
num lacrimās victus dedit aut miserātus amantem est?
Quae quibus anteferam? iam iam nec māxima Iūnō
nec Sāturnius haec oculīs pater aspicit aequīs.
Nusquam tūta fidēs. Ēiectum lītore, egentem
excēpī et rēgnī – dēmēns – in parte locāvī.

interpres -etis *m* = lēgātus; interpres dīvōrum ab ipsō Iove missus per celerēs aurās mandāta dētulit
testārī = testem facere
utrumque caput *nostrum* : et meum et tuum caput
manifēstus -a -um = plānus, clārus
auribus haurīre = audīre
dēsine mēque tēque (et mē et tē) tuīs querēllīs incendere!
It-a-li|am
nōn *meā* sponte sequor (: petō)
versus nōn integer
eum tālia dīcentem
tuētur = intuētur
per-errāre = errāre per, lūstrāre
lūminibus : oculīs (tacitīs: silentiō)
nec tibi *est* dīva parēns nec Dardanus auctor generis
auctor -ōris *m* = is ā quō rēs orta est
cautēs -is *f* = saxum acūtum
in dūrīs cautibus tē genuit horrēns Caucasus tigrēsque Hyrcānae *tibi* ūbera admōvērunt (: tē aluērunt)
Caucasus -ī *m*, mōns longinquus
Hyrcānus -a -um < Hyrcānia -ae *f*, regiō Asiae longinqua | tig-rēs
quid dissimulō? : quid (cūr) simulandō vērum cēlō?
re-servāre = servāre
ad quae māiōra (mala) mē reservō?
flētū nostrō : ob flētum meum
lūmina flexit : oculōs āvertit

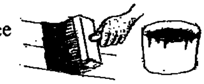


ante-ferre = praeferre
quae quibus anteferam? : quae prius /posterius dīcam? unde incipiam?
Sāturnius pater = Iuppiter
aequus -a -um = iūstus
nusquam *adv* = nūllō locō; nusquam tūta *est* fidēs
in lītore
eum excēpī et in parte rēgnī locāvī

āmissam classem *servāvī*	Āmissam classem, sociōs ā morte redūxī
furiae -ārum *f pl* = furor, īra furēns augur -is *m* = vātēs (Apollō est deus vātum)	– heu furiīs incēnsa feror! – Nunc augur Apollō,
nunc et*iam* interpres dīv*or*um ab ipsō Iove missus	nunc Lyciae sortēs, nunc et Iove missus ab ipsō
horridus -a -um = horribilis	interpres dīvum fert horrida iussa per aurās!
scīlicet...! : num...? is labor, ea cūra : labor, cūra dē eā rē *deōs* quiētōs (: placidōs) sollicitat!	Scīlicet is superīs labor est, ea cūra quiētōs
sollicitāre = (animum) turbāre, cūrā afficere re-fellere = falsa repellere; neque *tua* dicta refellō	sollicitat! – Neque tē teneō neque dicta refellō:
(locum) sequī = petere | It-a-li-am rēgna : rēg*num tuum*	ī, sequere Italiam ventīs, pete rēgna per undās!
pia nūmina : diī quī impiōs pūniunt equidem spērō *in* mediīs scopulīs *tē* supplicia hausūrum *esse*	Spērō equidem mediīs, sī quid pia nūmina possunt,
supplicium haurīre = supplicium patī	supplicia hausūrum scopulīs et nōmine “Dīdō!”
ātrīs ignibus : facibus cum ātrō fūmō	saepe vocātūrum! Sequar ātrīs ignibus absēns
sē-dūcere + *abl* = removēre (ab), dīvidere; animā sēdūcere artūs : corpus ab animā dīvidere	et, cum frīgida mors animā sēdūxerit artūs,
umbra : phantasma	omnibus umbra locīs aderō. Dabis, improbe, poenās!
et haec fāma (dē poenā tuā) mihi sub īmōs Mān*ēs* (: ad Īnferōs) veniet	Audiam, et haec Mānīs veniet mihi fāma sub īmōs.”
ab-rumpere = subitō fīnīre, interpellāre; hīs dictīs medium sermōnem abrumpit	Hīs medium dictīs sermōnem abrumpit et aurās
ex oculīs *eius*	aegra fugit sēque ex oculīs āvertit et aufert,
linquēns *eum* multa *dīcere* cūnctantem metū (: ob metum)	linquēns multa metū cūnctantem et multa volentem
famulae *eam* suscipiunt con-lābī = col-lābī	dīcere. Suscipiunt famulae conlāpsaque membra
marmoreō thalamō (*dat* : *in* marmore*um* thalam*um*) re-ferunt et *in* strātīs (: lectō) re-pōnunt	marmoreō referunt thalamō strātīsque repōnunt.
lēnīre = temperāre, mulcēre	At pius Aenēās, quamquam lēnīre dolentem
sōlārī = cōnsōlārī	sōlandō cupit et dictīs āvertere cūrās, | ....
ex-sequī = facere (quod iubētur) re-vīsere = iterum vīsere	iussa tamen dīvum exsequitur classemque revīsit.

Tum vērō Teucrī incumbunt et lītore celsās
dēdūcunt tōtō nāvīs. Natat ūncta carīna,
frondentīsque ferunt rēmōs et rōbora silvīs
īnfabricāta – fugae studiō!
....
Quis tibi tum, Dīdō, cernentī tālia sēnsus!
quōsve dabās gemitūs, cum lītora fervere lātē
prōspicerēs arce ex summā, tōtumque vidērēs
miscērī ante oculōs tantīs clāmōribus aequor!
Improbe Amor, quid nōn mortālia pectora cōgis!
Īre iterum in lacrimās, iterum temptāre precandō
cōgitur et supplex animōs submittere amōrī,
nē quid inexpertum – frūstrā moritūra – relinquat.
"Anna, vidēs tōtō properārī lītore circum:
undique convēnēre; vocat iam carbasus aurās,
puppibus et laetī nautae imposuēre corōnās.
Hunc ego sī potuī tantum spērāre dolōrem,
et perferre, soror, poterō. Miserae hoc tamen ūnum
exsequere, Anna, mihī – sōlam nam perfidus ille
tē colere, arcānōs etiam tibi crēdere sēnsūs,
sōla virī mollīs aditūs et tempora nōrās:

(operī) in-cumbere = labōrāre
ā tōtō lītore celsās nāv*ēs* dēdūcunt
ungere ūnxisse ūnctum = perfundere; ūncta carīna : nāvēs *pice* ūnctae; pix picis *f* = color nigerrimus quō lignum ungitur servandī causā
frondēns -entis *adi* = frondeus; frondent*ēs* rēmōs : nōndum fabricātōs *ē* silvīs
īn-fabricātus -a -um = nōn fabricātus
versus nōn integer (*item v.* 503)



quis (: quī) tibi *fuit* sēnsus! : quid tū sēnsistī!
fervēre/ferv*e*re = ārdēre (studiō labōrantium)

in lacrimās īre : lacrimās effundere
precandō : precibus
anim*um* (suum)
sub-mittere +*dat* = mittere sub, pārentem facere
in-expertus -a -um (< -experīrī); *n* quod nēmō expertus est
"Anna" *inquit*, "vidēs *in* tōtō lītore properārī (: eōs properāre) circum"
circum *adv* (: circum tōtum lītus)
carbasus -ī *f* = vēlum; carbasus iam aurās vocat (: ventum exspectat)
et nautae laetī corōnās puppibus (*dat* : in puppīs) imposuē*runt*
sī (: quoniam) ego potuī hunc tantum dolōrem spērāre (: praesentīre), et (: etiam) *eum* perferre poterō
mih*i* miserae...
nam perfidus ille tē sōlam colere, tibi etiam arcānōs sēnsūs crēdere *solet* (col*ere*, crēd*ere*: *īnf prō ind*)
colere = dīligenter cūrāre
arcānus -a -um = aliīs ignōtus, prīvātus
tū sōla virī moll*ēs* aditūs et tempora (: idōnea tempora virī adeundī) nōv*e*rās (: nōvistī)

ī, soror, atque hostem supplex adfāre superbum:
Nōn ego cum Danaīs Trōiānam exscindere gentem
Aulide iūrāvī classemve ad Pergama mīsī,
nec patris Anchīsae cinerēs Mānīsve revellī:
cūr mea dicta negat dūrās dēmittere in aurīs?
Quō ruit? Extrēmum hoc miserae det mūnus amantī:
exspectet facilemque fugam ventōsque ferentīs!
Nōn iam coniugium antīquum, quod prōdidit, ōrō,
nec pulchrō ut Latiō careat rēgnumque relinquat:
tempus ināne petō, requiem spatiumque furōrī,
dum mea mē victam doceat fortūna dolēre!
Extrēmam hanc ōrō veniam – miserēre sorōris! –
quam mihi cum dederit cumulātam morte remittam."
Tālibus ōrābat, tālīsque miserrima flētūs
fertque refertque soror, sed nūllīs ille movētur
flētibus aut vōcēs ūllās tractābilis audit.
Fāta obstant placidāsque virī deus obstruit aurīs.

....

Mēns immōta manet, lacrimae volvuntur inānēs!
Tum vērō īnfēlīx fātīs exterrita Dīdō
mortem ōrat – taedet caelī convexa tuērī.

Aulis -idis *f*, portus unde classis Graecōrum Trōiam profecta est
iūrāre = diīs testibus affirmāre; ego nōn iūrāvī 'mē Trōiānam gentem exscissūram esse' (ut Graecī)
cinerēs : ossa sepulta, sepulcrum
re-vellere -lisse -vulsum = ēripere, perturbāre (revellī: ut Diomēdēs?)
cūr negat (: nōn vult) mea dicta in dūrās aurēs dēmittere (: admittere)
ventus ferēns = ventus secundus
prō-dere -didisse -ditum = perfidē fallere
requiēs -ētis *f*, *acc* -iem = quiēs
spatium -ī *n* = tempus quod interest; requiem spatiumque (furōrī) : spatium requiēscendī (mihi furentī)
dum (: ut interim) mea fortūna mē victam dolēre doceat
cumulāre = augēre (additō praemiō)
remittam : reddam, referam
tālibus *verbīs*
tālēs flētūs : tālia verba cum flētū
aut (: neque) ūllās vōcēs tractābilis audit = et omnēs vōcēs in-tractābilis audit
placidās : immōtās
ob-struere = claudere prohibendō
inānēs : vānae (: nēquīquam)
taedēre (+*acc*) = pigēre; taedet *eam* caelī convexa tuērī (= intuērī)
convexum caelī = orbis caelī, caelum

Quō magis inceptum peragat lūcemque relinquat,
vīdit, tūricremīs cum dōna impōneret ārīs,
– horrendum dictū! – laticēs nigrēscere sacrōs
fūsaque in obscēnum sē vertere vīna cruōrem!
Hoc vīsum nūllī, nōn ipsī effāta sorōrī.
Praetereā fuit in tēctīs dē marmore templum
coniugis antīquī mīrō quod honōre colēbat,
velleribus niveīs et fēstā fronde revīnctum:
hinc exaudīrī vōcēs et verba vocantis
vīsa virī, nox cum terrās obscūra tenēret,
sōlaque culminibus fērālī carmine būbō
saepe querī et longās in flētum dūcere vōcēs.
Multaque praetereā vātum praedicta priōrum
terribilī monitū horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
in somnīs ferus Aenēās, semperque relinquī
sōla sibī, semper longam incomitāta vidētur
īre viam et Tyriōs dēsertā quaerere terrā.

....

474 Ergō ubi concēpit furiās ēvicta dolōre
dēcrēvitque morī, tempus sēcum ipsa modumque
exigit et maestam dictīs adgressa sorōrem

quō magis = ut eō magis
inceptum -ī *n* = cōnsilium parātum
lūcem (: vītam) relinquere : morī

tūri-cremus -a -um: āra tūricrema = āra in quā tūs cremātur (ūritur)

nigrēscere = niger fierī
nig|rēs-ce-re|sac-rōs

obscēnus -a -um = foedus, horribilis
(vīdit...) fūsaque vīna in obscēnum cruōrem sē vertere (: mūtārī)

vīsum -ī *n* = quod vīsum est; hoc vīsum nūllī, nōn ipsī sorōrī effāta *est* (: nārrāvit)
in tēctīs : in aedibus

(coniūnx) antīquus = prior

vellus -eris *n* = pellis ovis cum lānā
fēstus -a um = diē fēstō dignus
re-vincīre = vinciendō cingere

hinc vōcēs et verba virī vocantis exaudīrī *eī* vīsa *sunt*,
cum nox obscūra terrās tenēret



būbō
in culminibus
fērālis -e = dē mortuīs
būbō -ōnis *m/f*, avis quae noctū 'būbū' facit ('longās vōcēs dūcit')
būbō saepe querī *eī vīsa est*

vātum priōrum : vātum veterum

horrificāre = horrentem facere

ipse ferus Aenēās *eam* furentem in somnīs agit
sōla relinquī sib*i* vidētur
in-comitātus -a -um = sine comite

in terrā dēsertā

con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = in sē (in mente) recipere
ē-vincere = superāre

dē-cernere -crēvisse -crētum = cōnstituere
(sē-cum) ex-igere = reputāre
ad-/ag-gredī -gressum (< ad + gradī) = adīre

cōnsilium vultū tegit ac spem fronte serēnat:
“Invēnī, germāna, viam – grātāre sorōrī! –
quae mihi reddat eum vel eō mē solvat amantem.
Ōceanī fīnem iūxtā sōlemque cadentem
ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi māximus Atlās
axem umerō torquet stēllīs ārdentibus aptum:
hinc mihi Massȳlae gentis mōnstrāta sacerdōs;

....

haec ‘sē carminibus’ prōmittit ‘solvere mentēs
quās velit’ ast ‘aliīs dūrās immittere cūrās;
sistere aquam fluviīs et vertere sīdera retrō!’
Nocturnōsque movet Mānīs; mūgīre vidēbis
sub pedibus terram et dēscendere montibus ornōs!
Testor, cāra, deōs et tē, germāna, tuumque
dulce caput: ‘magicās invītam accingier artīs.’
Tū sēcrēta pyram tēctō interiōre sub aurās
ērige et arma virī, thalamō quae fīxa relīquit
impius, exuviāsque omnīs lectumque iugālem,
quō periī, superimpōnās! Abolēre nefandī
cūncta virī monimenta iuvat, mōnstratque sacer-
dōs.”

tegit : cēlat
serēnāre = serēnum/clārum facere
“invēnī” *inquit* “...”
grātārī + *dat* ↔ miserērī
solvere + *abl* = līberāre
iūxtā fīnem Ōceanī
sōl cadēns = sōl occidēns
Aethiopēs -um *m pl*, incolae Aethiopiae (Āfricae interiōris)
Atlās axem stēllīs ārdentibus aptum umerō torquet (: volvit)
axis -is *m* = orbis caelī
aptus -a -um + *abl* = ōrnātus
hinc (: ex hōc locō) sacerdōs Massȳlae gentis mihi mōnstrāta *est*

carminibus: vātēs et sacerdōtēs verba sacra *canunt*
aliīs *mentibus* (: in aliās mentēs)
im-mittere (+ *dat*) < in-mittere
sistere = stantem facere; *dīcit* ‘*sē* sistere aquam *in* fluviīs...’ | ret-rō
retrō *adv* = eō unde vēnērunt (←)
mūgīre = ‘mū’ facere (ut bōs)
terram mūgīre vidēbis : terra mūgīre tibi vidēbitur
dē montibus



ornus -ī *f*
testor deōs et tē, cāra germāna...: ‘...
magicus -a -um; ars magica: quā rēs contrā nātūram fierī videntur
invītus -a -um = nōlēns (↔ libēns)
‘*mē* invītam art*ibus* magic*īs* accingī (: armārī, ūtī)’ | -ier *īnf pass* = -ī
sēcrētus -a -um = sōlus, sine sociīs
pyra -ae *f* = rogus
in tēctō (: domō) interiōre
in thalamō

vir impius (: Aenēās)
exuviae -ārum *f pl* (< exuere) = vestīmenta
super-impōnās (: super pyram)
ne-fandus -a -um = īnfandus
mē iuvat (: dēlectat) abolēre cūncta monimenta virī nefandī
monimentum -ī *n* = monumentum; m. virī = quod monet dē virō
: ita mihi mōnstrat (: mē docet) sacerdōs

Haec effāta silet; pallor simul occupat ōra.
Nōn tamen Anna novīs praetexere fūnera sacrīs
germānam crēdit, nec tantōs mente furōrēs
concipit aut graviōra timet quam morte Sychaeī.
Ergō iussa parat.

At rēgīna, pyrā penetrālī in sēde sub aurās
ērēctā ingentī taedīs atque īlice sectā,
intenditque locum sertīs et fronde corōnat
fūnereā; super exuviās ēnsemque relictum
effigiemque torō locat, haud ignāra futūrī.
Stant ārae circum et crīnīs effūsa sacerdōs
ter centum tonat ōre deōs, Erebumque Chaosque
tergeminamque Hecatēn, tria virginis ōra Diānae.
....

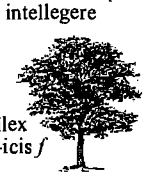
mola -ae *f*



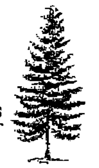
Ipsa molā manibusque piīs altāria iūxtā
– ūnum exūta pedem vinclīs, in veste recīnctā –
testātur moritūra deōs et cōnscia fātī
sīdera; tum, sī quod nōn aequō foedere amantīs
cūrae nūmen habet iūstumque memorque, precātur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpēbant fessa sopōrem
corpora per terrās, silvaeque et saeva quiērant

pallor -ōris *m* < pallēre
occupāre = capere, operīre; pallor ōs occupat : pallēscit
nōn tamen Anna crēdit germānam novīs sacrīs fūn*us* (: mortem) praetexere | sac-rīs
mente con-cipere = mente capere, intellegere



īlex -icis *f*



pīnus -ūs *f*

penetrālis -e = interior
pyrā ingentī in sēde (: locō) penetrālī sub aurās ērēctā *ex* taed*ā*...
taeda -ae *f* = lignum *pīnūs* arboris
īlex -icis *f*, genus arboris et lignum
in-tendere + *abl* = exōrnāre
fūnereus -a -um < fūnus
super *adv* : super pyram
effigiemque *Aenēae in* torō locat
futūrī : reī futūrae
crīn*ēs* (*acc*) effūsa = ut crīnēs effūdit, crīnibus effūsīs (= passīs)
tonat ōre : tonantī vōce invocat
Erebus -ī *m*, Chaos -ī *n*, Hecatē -ēs (*acc Gr* -ēn) *f*, diī/dea Īnferōrum
ter-geminus -a -um = trium partium; Hecatē virgō, quae eadem Diāna vocātur, tria ōra gerit
molere -uisse -itum = sēmen frangere *molā* (īnstrūmentō rotundō)
mola -ae *f* = sēmen molitum (sacrificiīs mola et sāl in āram spargitur)
ipsa (Dīdō) *cum* molā manibusque piīs iūxtā altāria.....
: ut ūnum pedem vinc*u*līs (calceō) exuit (: alterō pede nūdātō)
re-cingere = cingulō solvere
.....moritūra testātur deōs et sīdera cōnscia fātī (quae fātum sciunt)
nōn aequō foedere amantēs = amantēs quī/quae nōn aequē amantur
sī (ali)quod nūmen iūstum memorque nōn aequō foedere amant*ēs* cūrae habet, (id nūmen) precātur
cūrae habēre = cūrāre
sopor -ōris *m* = somnus; sopōrem carpere = dormīre; fessa corpora placidum sopōrem carpēbant
quiēscere -ēvisse = quiētus fierī; quiērant = quiē*ve*rant

lāpsus -ūs *m* < lābī; lāpsū : cursū

volucris -is *f* = avis; pictae : variōrum colōrum | vo|luc-rēs
liquidus -a -um = fluēns (ut aqua)
: et *volucrēs* quae lacūs lātē liquidōs et quae rūra dūmīs aspera (: ob dūmōs invia) tenent (: incolunt)
in somnō positae *sunt*

dūmus -ī *m*



at nōn *quiēscit*...
īnfēlīx animī : *in* animō

in somnōs solvī = somnum capere (= noctem accipere)

in-gemināre (< geminus) = duplex fierī, augērī

flūctuāre = (flūctibus) iactārī
aestus -ūs *m* = turbō, mēns turbāta

sīc ad-eō = sīc verō
īn-sistere = cōnstanter pergere
sēcum corde volūtāre = cōgitāre, reputāre
procus -ī *m* = vir quī uxōrem petit
in-/ir-rīdēre -sisse -sum = dērīdēre; inrīsa : etsī irrīsa erō

dē-dignārī = spernere ut indignum; quōs dēdignāta *sim* = *cum* eōs dēdignāta *sim* : *etsī* eōs dēdignāta *sum*
ultima Teucr*ōr*um iussa = quidquid Teucrī iusserint
iussa sequī : pārēre
quia-ne *eōs* iuvat auxiliō *meō* ante levātōs *esse* et grātia stat apud memorēs veteris bene factī? (: et quia grātiam habent memorēs veteris beneficiī?); bene factum = beneficium
fac *mē* velle : sī vellem (eōs sequī)
quis autem mē *sequī* sinet invīsamque *in* ratibus superbīs accipiet?
heu, perdita! nescīs necdum sentīs periūria gentis Laomedont*eae*?
Laomedonteus -a -um < Laomedōn -ontis *m*, pater Priamī, rēx perfidus
per-iūrium -ī *n* = maleficium eius quī falsum iūrat, *perfidia* (< perfidus)

manus -ūs *f* = caterva

aequora, cum mediō volvuntur sīdera lāpsū,
cum tacet omnis ager, pecudēs pictaeque volucrēs,
quaeque lacūs lātē liquidōs quaeque aspera dūmīs
rūra tenent, somnō positae sub nocte silentī.
[...................]
At nōn īnfēlīx animī Phoenissa, neque umquam
solvitur in somnōs oculīsve aut pectore noctem
accipit: ingeminant cūrae rūrsusque resurgēns
saevit amor magnōque īrārum flūctuat aestū.
Sīc adeō īnsistit sēcumque ita corde volūtat:
"Ēn, quid agō? rūrsusque procōs inrīsa priōrēs
experiar? Nomadumque petam cōnūbia supplex,
quōs ego sim totiēns iam dēdignāta marītōs?
Īliacās igitur classīs atque ultima Teucrum
iussa sequar? quiane auxiliō iuvat ante levātōs
et bene apud memorēs veteris stat grātia factī?
Quis mē autem, fac velle, sinet ratibusque superbīs
invīsam accipiet? Nescīs – heu, perdita! – necdum
Laomedontēae sentīs periūria gentis?
Quid tum? sōla fugā nautās comitābor ovantīs?
an Tyriīs omnīque manū stīpāta meōrum

īnferar et, quōs Sīdŏniā vix urbe revellī,
rūrsus agam pelagō et ventīs dare vēla iubēbō?
Quīn morere ut merita es, ferrōque āverte dolōrem!"

....

Aenēās celsā in puppī iam certus eundī
carpēbat somnōs, rēbus iam rīte parātīs.
Huic sē fōrma deī vultū redeuntis eōdem
obtulit in somnīs rūrsusque ita vīsa monēre est
– omnia Mercuriō similis, vōcemque colōrem-
que et crīnīs flāvōs et membra decōra iuventae – :
"Nāte deā, potes hōc sub cāsū dūcere somnōs?
nec quae tē circum stent dēinde perīcula cernis,
dēmēns, nec Zephyrōs audīs spīrāre secundōs?
Illa dolōs dīrumque nefās in pectore versat
certa morī, variōsque īrārum concitat aestūs.
Nōn fugis hinc praeceps dum praecipitāre potestās?
Iam mare turbārī trabibus saevāsque vidēbis
conlūcēre facēs, iam fervere lītora flammīs,
sī tē hīs attigerit terrīs Aurōra morantem.
Hēia age, rumpe morās! Varium et mūtābile semper
fēmina!" Sīc fātus noctī sē immiscuit ātrae.

īnferar = mē īnferam (ad Trōiānōs) et *eōs* quōs *ex* urbe Sīdŏniā vix revellī rūrsus agam pelagō (: in pelagus)?

quīn (+*imp*) = at certē, age!
merērī -itum esse (*dēp*) = merēre
ferrō : gladiō

certus +*ger/īnf:* certus eundī/īre = quī certō cōnstituit īre

somnōs carpere/dūcere = dormīre
rīte *adv* = rēctē, probē

huic fōrma deī eōdem vultū redeuntis sē obtulit (: sē ostendit)

vīsa est ita monēre...: "Nāte deā..."

Mercuriō similis omn*ibus* (*rēbus*): vōc*e*, colōr*e*, crīn*ibus* flāv*īs*, membr*īs* decōr*īs* (*acc prō abl*)
co|lō-rem||qu'et crī|nīs

nāte deā! = fīlī deae!

quae perīcula deinde circum tē stent
deinde = posthāc

spīrāre = flāre

con-citāre = excitāre

dum *tibi est* potestās praecipitandī

iam (+*fut*) = mox
trabibus : nāvibus

con-/col-lūcēre = lūcēre

sī Aurōra tē *in* hīs terrīs morantem attigerit

hēia! (= heus!) age, *ab*rumpe morās!
mūtābilis -e = quī mūtārī potest
: fēmina est quod semper mūtātur!
im-miscēre +*dat* < in-miscēre

Tum vērō Aenēās subitīs exterritus umbrīs
corripit ē somnō corpus sociōsque fatīgat
praecipitīs: "Vigilāte, virī, et cōnsīdite trānstrīs!
Solvite vēla citī! Deus aethere missus ab altō
festīnāre fugam tortōsque incīdere fūnīs
ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur tē, sāncte deōrum,
quisquis es, imperiōque iterum pārēmus ovantēs.
Adsīs, ō, placidusque iuvēs et sīdera caelō
dextra ferās!" Dīxit, vāgīnāque ēripit ēnsem
fulmineum strictōque ferit retinācula ferrō.
Īdem omnīs simul ārdor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
lītora dēseruēre, latet sub classibus aequor,
adnīxī torquent spūmās et caerula verrunt.

Et iam prīma novō spargēbat lūmine terrās
Tīthōnī croceum linquēns Aurōra cubīle.
Rēgīna ē speculīs ut prīmam albēscere lūcem
vīdit et aequātīs classem prōcēdere vēlīs,
lītoraque et vacuōs sēnsit sine rēmige portūs,
terque quaterque manū pectus percussa decōrum
flāventīsque abscissa comās "Prō, Iuppiter! Ībit
hic"[1] ait "et nostrīs inlūserit advena rēgnīs?

umbrīs : tenebrīs

corpus corripit = sē corripit
sociōs fatīgat praecipit*ēs* : sociōs labōrāre et sē praecipitāre iubet

trānstrum -ī *n* = sēdēs rēmigantium; *in* trānstrīs

citī : citō (+ *v.*594)



fūnis *tortus* (< torquēre)

: ecce iterum *nōs* stimulat ut fugam festīnēmus tortōsque fūn*ēs* incīdāmus | festīnāre = properāre
sānctus -a -um = sacer, dīvīnus

placidus : benignus
ō, adsīs *nōbīs* placidusque *nōs* iuvēs et sīdera *in* caelō dextra ferās!
dexter -tra -trum = favēns, fēlīx
ē vāgīnā

fulmineus -a -um (<fulmen) = fulgēns
retināculum -ī *n* = fūnis

scōpae -ārum *f pl*



verrere: servus *scōpīs* verrit; nauta *rēmīs* mare verrit : rēmigat
adnīxī (: adnītentēs) torquent... verrunt : omnibus vīribus rēmigant
caerula -ōrum *n pl* = mare *caeruleum*
caeruleus -a -um: color caelī/maris
prīma Aurōra, Tithōnī cubīle croceum linquēns, terrās novō lūmine spargēbat | cubīle -is *n* = lectus
Tīthōnus -ī *m*, marītus Aurōrae

specula -ae *f* = turris unde prōspicitur; ē specul*ā*
albēscere = albus (clārus) fierī

līt*us* et port*um* vacu*um esse* sēnsit
rēmex -igis *m* = nauta quī rēmigat

pectus decōrum percussa : ut pectus decōrum percussit
flāvēns -entis *adi* = flāvus
ab-scindere -idisse -issum = abripere
abscissa flāvent*ēs* comās : ut flāventēs comās abscidit
nostr*ō* (: meō) rēgn*ō* inlūserit
in-lūdere + *dat* = il-lūdere

Nōn arma expedient tōtāque ex urbe sequentur,
dēripientque ratēs aliī nāvālibus? Īte,
ferte citī flammās, date tēla, impellite rēmōs!
Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quae mentem īnsānia mūtat?
Īnfēlīx Dīdō! nunc tē facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit cum scēptra dabās! Ēn dextra fidēsque
quem 'sēcum patriōs' āiunt 'portāre Penātīs',
quem 'subiisse umerīs cōnfectum aetāte parentem'!
Nōn potuī abreptum dīvellere corpus et undīs
spargere? nōn sociōs, nōn ipsum absūmere ferrō
Ascanium patriīsque epulandum pōnere mēnsīs?!
Vērum anceps pugnae fuerat fortūna. – Fuisset!
Quem metuī moritūra? Facēs in castra tulissem
implēssemque forōs flammīs nātumque patremque
cum genere exstīnxem, mēmet super ipsa dedissem!
Sōl! quī terrārum flammīs opera omnia lūstrās,
tūque hārum interpres cūrārum et cōnscia Iūnō,
nocturnīsque Hecatē triviīs ululāta per urbēs
et Dīrae ultrīcēs et dī morientis Elissae,
accipite haec, meritumque malīs advertite nūmen

nōn*ne* arma expedient *aliī* ...?
dē-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum = ēripere
ratēs (: nāvēs) *ē* nāvālibus
nāvālia -ium *n pl* = locus ubi nāvēs aedificantur vel reficiuntur
im-pellere = movēre, agere
quae īnsānia mentem *meam* mūtat?
nunc facta *tua* impia (: quod fidem solvistī!) tē tangunt (: afficiunt)?
tum *facta tua impia tē tangere* decuit (: decu*isset*) cum *eī* scēptr*um* dabās!
ēn dextra fidēsque *eius* quem...!
sub-iisse umerīs : umerīs portāvisse
cōn-ficere = invalidum facere
nōn*ne* potuī (: potu*issem*) corpus *eius* abreptum (: abripere ac) dīvellere?
dī-vellere = vī scindere
nōn*ne* sociōs, nōn*ne* ipsum Ascanium ferrō (: gladiō) absūmere *potuī* patriīsque mēnsīs (: atque in patriā mensā) pōnere epulandum?!
anceps -cipitis *adi* = dubius
pugnae fortūna anceps fu*isset* (sī ita fēcissem)
tulissem : ferre dēbuī (dēbu*issem*)
implē*v*issem = implēre dēbuī
forus -ī *m* = nāvis interior (spatium inter trānstra)
exstīnx*iss*em : exstinguere dēbuī
mē-met = mē; mēmet ipsa super *eōs* dedissem (: iēcissem)
lūstrāre (lūce/flammīs) = illūstrāre
Iūnō interpres et cōnscia hārum cūrārum : quae hās cūrās (amōrem) affers et scīs
trivium -ī *n* = locus quō trēs viae iunguntur; *in* triviīs nocturnīs (ibi Hecatē noctū adōrātur)
ululāre = ululātū invocāre
Dīrae -ārum *f pl*, deae ultrīcēs
ultor -ōris *m*, ultrīx -īcis *f*
accipite : audīte
advertite nūmen meritum (: dēbitum) malīs (: ad haec mala)

sī necesse est īnfandum caput (: Aenēam) portūs tangere ac terrīs (ad terrās) ad-nāre

terminus -ī *m* = lapis quī fīnem statuit, fīnis; *sī* hic terminus haeret (: fīxus est)
audāx populus: Rutulī -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Latiī quī Aenēae bellum fēcit
vexāre = malō afficere, afflīgere
ex-torris -e (+*abl*) = profugus (ex)
ā-vellere -lisse -vulsum = abripere; *ā* complexū Iūlī āvulsus | I|ū-lī
utinam auxilium implōret...!

in-īquus -a -um = iniūstus
pāx inīqua: cum Rutulīs et Latīnīs quā Trōiānī 'Latīnī' appellātī sunt
optātā lūce : beātā vītā

cadat (: moriātur) *in* mediā harēnā
Aenēās iuvenis in fluviō mersus repertus nōn est neque sepultus

fundō : ef-fundō

omne genus *eius* futūrum

odiīs exercēre = ōdisse
haec mūnera mittite cinerī *meō!* (ad mortuōs sepultōs mittuntur mūnera)
foedus -eris *n* = lēx pācis
suntō *imp fut pers 3 pl* = futūra sint
-re *pers 2 sg pass* = -ris: exori*āre*, sequ*āre* = exori*āris*, sequ*āris*
utinam exori*āris* (*tū*) ultor aliquis ex *meīs* ossibus quī colōnōs Dardaniōs face (: igne) ferrōque sequ*āris*...!
aliquis ultor: *Hannibal* -alis *m*, dux Poenōrum bellō Pūnicō secundō
dabunt sē : dabuntur

imprecor *ut sint* lītora lītoribus contrāria...! : ut semper hostēs sint!

im-precārī = precārī
nepōtēs : posterī
ne|pō-tēs-||qu'haec
animum in omn*ēs* part*ēs* versābat
quaerēns (: cupiēns) quam prīmum lūcem (: vītam) invīsam abrumpere
quam prīmum = cum prīmum fierī potest, quam celerrimē

et nostrās audīte precēs! Sī tangere portūs
īnfandum caput ac terrīs adnāre necesse est,
et sīc fāta Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
at bellō audācis populī vexātus et armīs,
fīnibus extorris, complexū āvulsus Iūlī
auxilium implōret videatque indigna suōrum
fūnera! nec, cum sē sub lēgēs pācis inīquae
trādiderit, rēgnō aut optātā lūce fruātur,
sed cadat ante diem mediāque inhumātus harēnā!
Haec precor, hanc vōcem extrēmam cum sanguine
fundō.
Tum vōs, ō Tyriī, stirpem et genus omne futūrum
exercēte odiīs, cinerīque haec mittite nostrō
mūnera! Nūllus amor populīs nec foedera suntō!
Exoriāre aliquis nostrīs ex ossibus ultor
quī face Dardaniōs ferrōque sequāre colōnōs,
nunc, ōlim, quōcumque dabunt sē tempore vīrēs!
Lītora lītoribus contrāria, flūctibus undās
imprecor, arma armīs – pugnent ipsīque nepōtēs-
que!" Haec ait, et partīs animum versābat in omnīs
invīsam quaerēns quam prīmum abrumpere lūcem.

....

At trepida et coeptīs immānibus effera Dīdō,	coeptum -ī *n* = inceptum efferus -a -um = ferōx, saevus
sanguineam volvēns aciem, maculīsque trementīs	aciēs -ēī *f* = sēnsus videndī, oculī
interfūsa genās et pallida morte futūrā,	genās trementēs maculīs interfūsa (: ut genās... interfūdit) inter-fundere = perfundere
interiōra domūs inrumpit līmina et altōs	interiōra līmina : domus interior in-/ir-rumpere = citō intrāre et alt*um* rog*um* cōnscendit
cōnscendit furibunda rogōs ēnsemque reclūdit	furibundus -a -um = furēns (ēnsem) re-clūdere = ēdūcere
Dardanium, nōn hōs quaesītum mūnus in ūsūs!	mūnus nōn in *hunc* ūs*um* quaesītum
Hīc, postquam Īliacās vestēs nōtumque cubīle	
cōnspexit, paulum lacrimīs et mente morāta	lacrimīs et mente : cum lacrimīs reputāns
incubuitque torō dīxitque novissima verba:	novissimus -a -um = ultimus
"Dulcēs exuviae, dum fāta deusque sinēbat,	dum fāta deusque *vōs dulcēs esse* sinēbat
accipite hanc animam mēque hīs exsolvite cūrīs!	ex-solvere +*abl* = solvere, līberāre
Vīxī et quem dederat cursum fortūna perēgī,	cursum quem *mihi* dederat fortūna perēgī
et nunc magna meī sub terrās ībit imāgō.	meī *gen* < ego; imāgō meī (: Dīdōnis)
Urbem praeclāram statuī, mea moenia vīdī,	
ulta virum poenās inimīcō ā frātre recēpī,	ulta : ulcīscēns poenās ā frātre inimīcō recēpī = frāter inimīcus poenās mihi dedit = frātrem inimīcum pūnīvī
fēlīx, heu nimium fēlīx, sī lītora tantum	sī tantum carīnae Dardaniae numquam lītora nostra tetigissent
numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carīnae!"	
Dīxit, et ōs impressa torō "Moriēmur inultae,	ōs torō impressa : ut ōs torō (in torum) impressit moriēmur inultae : moriar inulta
sed moriāmur!" ait, "Sīc, sīc iuvat īre sub umbrās!	sub umbrās : ad Īnferōs
Hauriat hunc oculīs ignem crūdēlis ab altō	*utinam* Dardanus crūdēlis ab altō (marī) hunc ignem oculīs hauriat (: cōnspiciat)

Dardanus -ī *m* = Dardanius
ōmen -inis *n* = signum malī futūrī
ferrō (*dat*) : in ferrum (: in ēnsem)
con-lābī = col-lābī
sparsās manūs : extentās manūs
con-cutere -iō -cussisse -cussum = quatere, permovēre; Fāma per urbem concussam bacchātur (furit)
lāmenta -ōrum *n pl* = clāmor plōrantium
fēmineus -a -um < fēmina
plangor -ōris *m* = clāmor maerentis, querēlla
im-mittere < in-mittere
sī, immissīs hostibus, omnis Karthāgō aut antīqua Tyros *rueret* flammaeque furentēs vol*verentur* per culmina (: aedificia) hominumque deōrumque (: et domūs et templa)

Dardanus, et nostrae sēcum ferat ōmina mortis!"
  Dīxerat, atque illam media inter tālia ferrō
conlāpsam aspiciunt comitēs, ēnsemque cruōre
spūmantem sparsāsque manūs. It clāmor ad alta
ātria – concussam bacchātur Fāma per urbem!
Lāmentīs gemitūque et fēmineō [1] ululātū
tēcta fremunt, resonat magnīs plangōribus aethēr,
nōn aliter quam sī immissīs ruat hostibus omnis
Karthāgō aut antīqua Tyros, flammaeque furentēs
culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deōrum!

....

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vāstus -a -um I.52,86,118,146,333
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vēla dare I.35
vēlāmen -inis *n* I.649,711
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vēlum -ī *n* I.469
vēnābulum -ī *n* IV.131
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venēnum -ī *n* I.688
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vertex -icis *m* I.114,117,163; I.403; IV.152,168,247
verū -ūs *n* I.212
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Vesper -erī *m* (stēlla) I.374
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via -ae *f* I.358; IV.478
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villus -ī *m* I.702
vincīre vīnxisse vīnctum I.337
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volucris -is *f* IV.525
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volvere -visse volūtum I.9,22,86.101, 116,305; IV.363,449,524,671
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vōs-met I.207
vōtum -ī *n* IV.65,158
vōx vōcis *f*, *pl* I.64,409,671
vulgāre I.457
vulgus -ī *n* I.190
vulnus -eris *n* I.36
Z
Zephyrus -ī *m* I.131; IV.223,562

Verbum passīvum (quasi dēpōnēns) + accūsātīvus

I.320 sin*ūs* collēcta (: postquam sinūs collēgit)
I.481 tūnsae pector*a* (: pectora tundentēs)
I.561 vult*um* dēmissa (: quae vultum dēmīsit)
I.579 anim*um* arrēctī
I.658 faci*em* mūtātus et ōr*a*
I.713 explērī ment*em* nequit
IV.137 chlamyd*em* circumdata
IV.216 ment*um* mitrā crīn*em*que... subnexus
IV.493 magic*ās* accingier art*īs*
IV.509 crīn*īs* effūsa
IV.518 ūn*um* exūta ped*em*
IV.589 pect*us* percussa decōr*um*
IV.590 flāvent*īs*que abscissa com*ās*
IV.644 trement*īs* interfūsa gen*ās*
IV.659 *ōs* impressa torō

A
Abās -ae *m*, Trōiānus I.121
Acestēs -ae *m*, rēx Siciliae, Aenēam benignē recēpit I.(34),195,550,558, 570
Achātēs -ae *m*, Trōiānus, Aenēae amīcus et comes fīdus I.120,174,188, 312,459,513,579,581,644,656, 696
Achillēs -is *m*, bellō Trōiānō dux Graecōrum I.30,458,458,468, 475,484, 752
Achīvī -ōrum *m pl*, Graecī I.488
Acīdalia -ae *f*, Venus I.730
Aeacidēs -ae *m*, Achillēs (nepōs Aeacī) I.99
Aeacus -ī *m*, Iovis fīlius, rēx iūstissimus, apud Īnferōs iūdex I.(99)
Aeneadae -um *m pl*, Trōiānī, sociī Aenēae I.157,565
Aenēās -ae *m*, Anchīsae et Veneris fīlius, dux Trōiānōrum, Trōiā captā classe in Italiam profūgit I.92,128, 170,180,220,305,378,421,438,451, 494,509,544,576,580,581,588,596, 617,631,643,667,675,699,709,715; II.2; III.716; IV.74,142,150,191,214, 260,279,304,329,393,466,554,571
Aenēis -idis *f*, magnum opus Vergiliī *pāg*.6.5
Aeolia -ae *f*, īnsulae ad Siciliam I.52
Aeolus -ī *m*, rēx ventōrum I.52,56,65, 76,141
Aethiopia -ae *f*, Āfrica interior (ad Ōceanum) (I.489); **Aethiopēs** -um *m pl*, incolae IV.481
Āfrica -ae *f*, pars orbis terrārum IV.37
Āfricus -ī *m*, ventus quī ab Āfricā flat I.86
Agathyrsī -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Thrāciae IV.146
Agēnor -is *m*, antīquus rēx Tyriōrum I.338
Āiāx -ācis *m*, Trōiānus, Oīleī fīlius, Cassandrae vim attulit in templō Minervae I.41
Albānus -a -um < Alba, urbs Latiī antīqua ab Ascaniō condita I.7
Alētēs -ae *m*, Trōiānus I.121
Amāzon(id)ēs -um *f*, fēminae mīlitantēs I.490; *sg* **Amāzōn** -onis *f* I.(496)
Amor -ōris *m*, fīlius Veneris, deus amōris (= Cupīdō) I.663,689; IV.412
Anchīsēs -ae *m*, Trōiānus, Aenēae pater I.617; IV.351,427
Andēs -ium *f pl*, pāgus Venetiae, *pāg*. 5.2
Anna -ae *f*, soror Dīdōnis IV.9,20,31, 416,421,500
Antheus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.181, 510
Antōnius, M., cōnsul anno 44 a.C. *pāg*.5.14,16
Apollō -inis *m*, deus, Iovis fīlius, IV. 144,345,376
Aquilō -ōnis *m*, ventus quī ā septentriōnibus flat I.102,391; IV.310
Ārae -ārum *f pl*, scopulī ad Siciliam I.109
Arctūrus -ī *m*, sīdus quod imbrēs affert I.744
Argī -ōrum *m pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī I.24; *adi* **Argīvus** -a -um, Graecus I.650, *m pl* **Argīvī** -ōrum, Graecī I.40
Ascanius -ī *m*, Aenēae fīlius (= Iūlus) I.645, 646,659,691; IV.84,156,234, 274,354,602
Asia -ae *f*, pars orbis terrārum I.385
Atlās -antis *m*, mōns Maurētāniae; hērōs Graecus I.741; IV.247,481
Atreus -ī *m*, rēx Mycēnārum I.(458)
Atrīdēs -ae *m*, Atreī fīlius; *pl* Agamemnōn et Menelāus I.458
Augustus, C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus, *pāg*.5.14,15; *pāg*.6,8
Aulis -idis *f*, oppidum Graeciae maritimum, unde classis Graecōrum Trōiam profecta est IV.426
Aurōra -ae *f*, dea (= Ēōs) I.751; IV.7, 129,568,585
Ausonia -ae *f* = Italia; *adi* **Ausonius** -a -um IV.236,349
Auster -trī *m*, ventus quī ā merīdiē flat I.51,536
B
Bacchus -ī *m*, deus vīnī I.215,734; IV.302
Barcē -ēs *f*, oppidum Libyae; **Barcaeī** -ōrum *m pl*, cīvēs IV.43
Bēlus -ī *m*, titulus rēgis Phoenīcum; rēx antīquissimus I.729,730; pater Dīdōnis I.621
Bitiās -ae *m*, Karthāginiēnsis nōbilis I.738
Brundisium -ī *n*, cīvitās Calabriae *pāg*.6.12
Būcolica -ōrum *n pl*, carmina Vergiliī *pāg*.6.2
Byrsa -ae *f*, arx Karthāginis I.367
C
Caīcus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.183
Calabria -ae *f*, regiō Italiae; **Calabrī** -ōrum *m pl*, cīvēs *pāg*.6.16
Capys -yis *m* Trōiānus I.183
Caucasus -ī *m*, mōns Asiae longinquus IV.367
Cerēs -eris *f*, dea frūgum I.177,701; IV.58; *adi* **Cereālis** -e I.177
Chaos -ī *n*, deus Īnferōrum IV.510
Cithaerōn -ōnis *m*, mōns Boeōtiae, Bacchō sacer IV.303
Cloanthus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.510,612
Coeus -ī *m*, mōnstrum, fīlius Terrae IV.179
Crassus, P. Licinius, cōnsul annō 70 a.C., *pāg*.5.3
Cremōna -ae *f*, cīvitās Venetiae, *pāg*. 5.5,12; **Cremōnēnsēs** -ium *m pl*, cīvēs *pāg*.5.15
Crēta -ae *f*, īnsula; *adi* **Crēticus** -a -um IV.(70), **Crēsius** -a -um IV.70; incolae: **Crētēs** -um *m pl* IV.146
Cupīdō -inis *m*, Veneris fīlius, deus amōris (= Amor) I.658,695
Cyclōpius -a -um < Cyclōps, mōnstrum I.201
Cyllēnē -ēs *f*, mōns Peloponnēsī ubi nātus est Mercurius; *adi* **Cyllēnius** -a -um, *m* Mercurius IV.252, 276
Cȳmothoē -ēs *f*, Nympha maris I.144
Cynthus -ī *m*, mōns Dēlī īnsulae I.498; IV.147
Cyprus -ī *f*, īnsula I.622
Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, īnsula Venerī sacra I.(657),680, *adi* -ēus -a -um, *f* **Cytherēa**, Venus I.657
D
Danaī -ōrum *m pl*, Graecī I.30,96, 598,754; II.5; IV.425
Dardanus -ī *m*, Iovis fīlius, rēx antīquus ā quō ortī sunt Trōiānī I.(380, 494,560); IV.365; **Dardanidae** -ārum *m pl*, Trōiānī I.560; *adi* **Dardanius** -a -um (= Trōiānus) I.494, 602,617; IV.163,224,626,647, 658; **Dardanus** -ī *m*, Aenēās IV.662
Dēiopēa -ae *f*, Nympha I.72
Dēlos -ī *f*, īnsula maris Aegaeī ubi nātus est Apollō IV.144
Diāna -ae *f*, dea, Iovis fīlia, I.(329), 499; IV.511
Dictaeus -a -um, Crēticus IV.73
Dictē -ēs *f*, mōns Crētae IV.(73)
Dīdō -ōnis *f*, Tyria, rēgīna Karthāginis, I.340,360,446,496,503,561,601, 613,670,685,718,749; IV.60,68,165, 171,192,263,291,308,383,408, 450,596,642
Diomēdēs -is *m*, fīlius Tȳdeī, bellō Trōiānō dux Graecōrum I.752
Dīrae -ārum *f pl*, deae ultrīcēs IV.610
Dryopēs -um *m pl*, gēns Thessaliae IV.146
E
Elissa -ae *f* = Dīdō IV.335,610
Ēōs *f*, dea aurōrae (I.489,751); *adi* **Ēōus** -a -um I.489
Encaladus -ī *m*, mōnstrum, Terrae fīlius IV.179
Erebus -ī *m*, deus Īnferōrum, Īnferī IV.26,510
Eryx -ycis *m*, mōns Siciliae I.570
Eurōpa -ae *f*, pars orbis terrārum I.385
Eurōtās -ae *m*, flūmen ad Spartam I.498

Eurus -ī *m*, ventus quī ab oriente/merīdiē flat I.85,110,131,140,383

F

Fāma -ae *f*, dea IV.173,174,298,666

G

Gaetūlī -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Āfricae; *adi* **Gaetūlus** -a -um IV.40; *m* IV.326

Ganymēdēs -is *m*, Iovis minister vīnī, Trōiā raptus I.28

Garamantēs -ium *m pl*, gēns Libyae; *adi* **Garamantis** -idis *f*, Nympha IV.198

Geōrgica -ōrum *n pl*, opus Vergiliī *pāg.*6.5

Grāiī -ōrum *m pl* = Graecī I.467,530; IV.228

Grȳnium -ī *n*, cīvitās Asiae Apollinī sacra; *adi* **Grȳnēus** -a -um IV.345

Gyās -ae *m*, Trōiānus I.612

H

Hammō -ōnis *m*, deus Āfricae summus (= Iuppiter) IV.198

Hannibal -is *m*, dux Poenōrum bellō Pūnicō secundō IV.(625)

Hecatē -ēs *f*, dea Īnferōrum IV.511, 609

Hector -oris *m*, Priamī fīlius, dux Trōiānōrum fortissimus, ab Achille occīsus I.99,483,750

Helena -ae *f*, fīlia Iovis et Lēdae, uxor Menelāī, ā Paride rapta I.650

Hesperia -ae *f*, 'terra occidentis', Italia I.530, 569; IV.355

Hyadēs -ium *f pl*, sīdus I.744

Hyrcānia -ae *f*, regiō Asiae longinqua; *adi* **Hyrcānus** -a -um IV.367

I

Iarbas -ae *m*, rēx Gaetūlōrum IV.36, 196,326

Īdalia -ae *f*, **Īdalium** -ī *n*, urbs Cyprī I.693,681

Īliacus -a -um, *vidē* Īlium

Īliadēs -um *f pl*, Trōiānae I.480

Īlionē -ae *f*, Priamī fīlia, rēgīna Thrāciae I.653

Īlioneus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.120,521, 559,611

Īlium -ī *n*, Trōia, urbs Asiae; *adi* **Īliacus** -a -um, Trōiānus I.97,456,483, 647; IV.46,78,537,648

Iōpās -ae *m*, fidicen Tyrius I.740

Italia -ae *f* I.2,13,38,68,380,533,553, 554; IV.230,275,345,346,361,381; incolae: **Italī** -ōrum *m pl* I.109

Iūlus -ī *m*, Aenēae fīlius (= Ascanius) I.556,690,709; IV.140,274,616

Iūnō -ōnis *f* I.4,15,48,64,130,443,668, 734; IV.45,59,166,371,608; *adi* **Iūnōnius** -a -um I.671

Iuppiter Iovis *m*, rēx deōrum I.42,46, 78,380,522,731; IV.199,205,206, 331,356,377,590,614

K

Karthāgō -inis *f*, urbs Āfricae ā Tyriīs condita I.13,366; IV.224,265,347, 670

L

Laomedōn -ontis *m*, rēx Trōiānōrum, pater Priamī; *adi* **Laomedonteus** -a -um IV.542

Latium -ī *n*, regiō Italiae I.6,31,205, 554; IV.432; *adi* **Latīnus** -a -um I.6

Lātōna -ae *f*, Diānae māter I.502

Lāvīnium -ī *n*, oppidum Latiī ab Aenēā conditum I.(2); *adi* Lāvīnius -a -um I.2; IV.236

Lēda -ae *f*, māter Helenae I.652

Lēnaeus -a -um = Lyaeus IV.207

Libya -ae *f*, Āfrica I.22,158,384,556, 577; IV.36; *adi* **Libycus** -a -um I.339,377,527,596; IV.173,271, 320,348

Lucrētius Cinna, cōnsul annō 19 a.C. *pāg.*6.12

Lyaeus -ī *m* = Bacchus I.(686); IV.58; *adi* **Lyaeus** -a -um I.686

Lycia -ae *f*, regiō Asiae I.(100); IV. 143; incolae: **Lyciī** -ōrum *m pl*, sociī Priamī I.113; *adi* **Lycius** -a -um IV. 346,377

M

Maecēnās -ātis *m*, patrōnus poētārum *pāg.*5.19; *pāg.*6.4

Maeonia = Lȳdia, regiō Asiae; *adi* **Maeonius** -a -um IV.216

Magia -ae *f*, māter Vergiliī, *pāg.*5.10

Mantua -ae *f*, cīvitās Venetiae, *pāg.* 5.3; *pāg.* 6.16; *adi* **Mantuānus** -a -um *pāg.*5.10,17

Mānēs **-ium** *m pl*, diī, animae hominum mortuōrum IV.34,387,427,490

Marō -ōnis *m*, Vergiliī cognōmen, *pāg.*5.2

Massȳlī -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Libyae; *adi* **Massȳlus** -a -um, Libycus IV.132, 483

Maurētānia -ae *f*, regiō Āfricae; *adi* **Maurūsius** -a -um IV.206

Mediolānum -ī *n*, cīvitās trāns Padum sita *pāg.*5.6,12

Memnōn -onis *m*, rēx Aethiopiae, Priamī socius I.489,(751)

Mercurius -ī *m*, deus, fīlius Iovis, nūntius deōrum IV.222,558

Mnestheus -ī *m*, Trōiānus IV.288

Mūsa -ae *f*, dea (artis poēticae) I.8

Mycēnae -ārum *f pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī I.650

N

Neāpolis -is (*acc* -im) *f*, urbs Campāniae maritima *pāg.*5.13; *pāg.*6.13

Neptūnus -ī *m*, deus maris I.125

Nomadēs -um *m pl* = Numidae IV.320,535

Notus -ī *m*, ventus quī ā merīdiē flat I.85,108,575

Numidae -ārum *m pl*, gēns Āfricae IV.41

Nymphae -ārum *f pl*, dea silvārum, flūminum, montium I.71,168,329; IV.168,198

O

Ōceanus -ī *m*, mare māximum I.745

Oenōtrī -ōrum *m pl*, Italī antīquī I.532

Oīleus -ī *m*, pater Āiācis I.41

Olympus -ī *m*, mōns Graeciae altissimus, sēdēs deōrum I.374; IV.268

Orcus -ī *m* = Plūtō, deus Īnferōrum; Īnferī IV.242

Orēadēs -um *f pl*, Nymphae montium I.500

Orontēs -is/-ī *m*, Trōiānus I.113,220

Ōrīōn -onis *m*, sīdus I.535; IV.52

P

Pallās -adis *f*, Minerva I.39,479

Paphus -ī *f*, oppidum Cyprī cum templō Veneris I.415

Parcae -ārum *f pl*, deae fātī trēs I.22

Paris -idis *m*, Priamī fīlius, quī Helenam rapuit I.27; IV.215

Parius -a -um < Paros -ī *f*, īnsula Graeca I.593

Parthenopē -ēs *f* = Neāpolis *pāg.*6.17

Pelasgus -a -um, Graecus I.624

Penātēs -ium *m pl*, diī quī domum vel patriam tuentur I.68,378,527,704; IV.21,598

Penthesilēa -ae *f*, rēgīna Amāzonum I.490

Pergama -ōrum *n pl*, arx Trōiae I.466,651; IV.344,426

Phoebus -ī *m*, Apollō deus sōlis I.329; IV.58; *adi* **Phoebeus** -a -um IV.6

Phoenīcē -ēs *f*, regiō Syriae maritima; incolae: **Phoenīcēs** -um *m pl* I.344, **Phoenissa** -ae *f sg*, Dīdō 670,714; IV.348,529

Phrygia -ae *f*, regiō Asiae ubi sita erat Trōia I.(182), *adi* **Phrygius** -a -um I.182,381,618; incolae: **Phrygēs** -um *m pl*, Trōiānī I.468; **Phrygiī** -ōrum *m pl* IV.140

Poenī -ōrum *m pl*, Phoenīcēs, Karthāginiēnsēs I.442,567; IV.134; *adi* **Pūnicus** -a -um I.338; IV.49

Pōlliō -ōnis, **C. Asinius**, cōnsul annō 40 a.C., patrōnus poētārum *pāg.*5. 19; *pāg.*6.1

Pompēius Magnus, Cn., cōnsul annō 70 a.C. *pāg.*5.3

Priamus -ī *m*, rēx Trōiānōrum I.458, 461,487,654,750; IV.343

Pūnicus -a -um, *vidē* Poenī

Pygmaliōn -ōnis *m*, rēx Tyrī, Dīdōnis frāter I.347,364; IV.325

R

Rōma -ae *f*, urbs Latiī ā Rōmulō condita *pāg.*5.7,18; I.7; *adi* **Rōmānus** -a -um I.33; IV.234,275

Rhēsus -ī *m*, rēx Thrāciae, Priamī socius I.469

Rutulī -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Latiī, hostēs Aenēae IV.(615)

S

Saba -ae *f*, cīvitās Arabiae I.(416); *adi* **Sabaeus** -a -um I.416

Samos -ī *f*, īnsula maris Aegaeī cum templō Iūnōnis I.16

Sarpēdōn -onis *m*, rēx Lyciae, Priamī socius, ad Trōiam occīsus I.100

Sāturnia -ae *f*, Iūnō, fīlia Sāturnī I.23

Sāturnius -a -um < Sāturnus I.569; IV.372

Scyllaeus -a -um < Scylla I.200

Sentius Sāturnīnus, cōnsul annō 19 a.C. pāg 6.12

Serestus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.611; IV.288

Sergestus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.510; IV.288

Servius -ī *m*, grammaticus Latīnus, quī librōs scrīpsit dē operibus Vergiliī, *pāg.*5.8

Sīcania -ae *f*, Sicilia I.557

Sicilia -ae *f*, *adi* **Siculus** -a -um I.34, 549

Sīdōn -ōnis *f*, urbs Phoenīcēs I.(446), 619; *adi* **Sīdōnius** -a -um I.446,613, 678, IV.75,137,545

Simoīs -entis *m*, fluvius ad Trōiam I.100,618

Sōl -is *m*, deus sōlis I.568,742; IV.607

Suētōnius Tranquillus, C., auctor librōrum *Dē virīs illūstribus* et *Dē vītā Caesarum*, *pāg.* 5.1; *pāg.* 6.11

Sychaeus -ī *m*, Tyrius, Dīdōnis marītus I.343,348,720; IV.20,502

Syrtis -is *f*, in Āfricā, sinus cum vadīs perīculōsīs IV.41

T

Tartara -ōrum *n pl*, Īnferī IV.243

Tellūs -ūris *f*, Terra, dea IV.166

Terra -ae *f*, dea IV.178

Teucer -crī *m*, prīmus rēx Trōiae, cuius fīlia Dardanō nūpsit IV.230

Teucer -crī *m*, dux Graecus quī Sīdōne ā Belō rēge receptus est I.619

Teucrī -ōrum *m pl*, Trōiānī I.38,89, 511,555, 562,625, 626; IV.48,349, 397,537

Thyias -adis *f*, Baccha IV.302

Tiberīnus -a -um < Tiberis I.13

Tīthōnus -ī *m*, fīlius Laomedontis, marītus Aurōrae, pater Memnonis IV.585

Trīnacrius -a -um, Siculus I.196

Triōnēs -um *m pl*, Septentriōnēs, sīdus I.744

Tritōn -ōnis *m*, Neptūnī fīlius I.144

Trōia -ae *f* I.1,24,95,206,375,376, 473,565,597,679,732; II.11; IV. 312,313; *adi* **Trōiānus** -a -um I.19, 191,467,550,624, 699; II.4; IV.162, 165,342,425; **Trōius** -a -um I.119, 596; **Trōes** -um *m pl*, Trōiānī I.30, 129,172,747; **Trōs** -is *m sg*, Trōiānus I.574

Trōilus -ī *m*, fīlius Priamī I.474

Tucca -ae *m*, amīcus Vergiliī *pāg.*6.9

Tȳdeus -ī *m*, pater Diomēdis I.(97)

Tȳdīdēs -ae *m*, Diomēdēs, Tȳdeī fīlius, dux Graecōrum I.97,471

Typhōeus -a -um I.665 < Typhoeus -ī *m*, mōnstrum ā Iove occīsus

Tyros -ī *f*, urbs Phoenīcēs I.346; IV. 36,44,670; *adi* **Tyrius** -a -um I.12, 20,336,340,388,568; IV.162,.224, 262; **Tyriī** -ōrum *m pl*, cīvēs I.338, 423,468,544,696,707,732,735,747; IV.321,622; **Tyrius** -ī *m sg* I.574

Tyrrhenus -a -um, aequor (mare) Tyrrhēnum I.67

V

Varius Rūfus, L., poēta, amīcus Vergiliī *pāg.*6.9

Venetia-ae *f*, regiō Italiae trāns ōstium Padī *pāg.*5.11

Venus -eris *f*, dea amōris, māter Aenēae I.325,335,386,411,618,691; IV.33,163

Vergilius -ī *m*, pater Vergiliī poētae, *pāg.*5.10

Vergilius Marō, P., poēta Rōmānus, *pāg.*5.2,5,6,9; *pāg.*6.12

Vesper -erī *m*, stēlla vesperī I.374

X

Xanthus -ī *m*, (1) fluvius ad Trōiam (= Scamander -drī *m*) I.473; (2) fluvius Lyciae IV.143

Z

Zephyrus -ī *m*, ventus quī ab occidente flat I.131; IV.223,562



Dīdō et Aenēās vēnātum eunt
Imāgō reperta in solō vīllae in Britanniā (Low Ham)



Dīdō et Aenēās in eandem spēluncam dēveniunt
Imāgō picta in pāginā librī manū scrīptī antīquissimī (MS Vat. Lat. 3867)



Vergilius poēta inter duās Mūsās
(Imāgō Hadrūmentī in Āfricā reperta)